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Stanley rips State's rejection of school waivers

By Kelly Foster

Assemblyman Craig Stanley recently questioned why the State Department of Education is not complying with a court-ordered mandate for Abbott district pre-school programs.

Stanley (D-Essex) is accusing the Department of Education of rejecting class-size waivers one week before school opened. He said the department promised to limit class size to 15 students, yet did not provide enough funding to accommodate the changes.

He is requesting a hearing by the Assembly Education Committee to look into the matter. The state Supreme Court mandated earlier in the year to restrict preschool class size to 15 students.

"It is appalling, absurd and downright incompetent of the State Education Department to continue the ruse that it has any concern for the education of New Jersey's kids," Stanley said.

Waivers from 12 Newark pre-schools were rejected, according to Stanley.

For the second straight year, the pre-school program will not meet full standards mandated by the Department Court," he said. "The Department is doing all it can to accommodate pre-school speakers, countered John Crosbie, spokesperson for the Department of Education. He said there was never any provision for class-size waivers.

"We told the centers from the start that there are no waivers," he said. "What we said is if they have problems to contact us and we'll work with you. They need to read the contracts they signed."

Initially, \$69 million was appropriated for pre-school programs, but an additional \$11 million was granted after requests were made by Newark, said Crosbie.

"All the Abbott districts were aware by the state's provision that they could have no more than 15 students per class," said Crosbie.

Crosbie said pre-schools were informed that if their enrollment increased, they would be allowed to accommodate over 15 children, so long "as they come back with an aggressive plan to comply with the class size ratio," he said.

If enrollment continues to increase, pre-schools will receive additional funding to cover costs, said Crosbie, and no limit would be placed on the amount of funding. Centers that are running out of classroom space may have to move children to other locations, or expand their centers.

The school district in Newark had sufficient funding to accommodate current enrollment and new children without exceeding the limit of 15, he said, but enrollment increased.

"We have been working (with districts) to help reach this goal of 15 students," said Crosbie. "There has been a surge in enrollment, and that's great, but the kids have to be accommodated."

Crosbie said Newark's pre-school program directors are in the process of moving children to other centers. The school district, which oversees the pre-school programs, had not asked for extra accommodations in their submitted budget proposals, and said they could move children between

Truce



Photo by Herb Glenn

Black leaders, politicians to but black agenda into Election 2000 campaign

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Celebrating its 50th anniversary, the Congressional Black Caucus convention, the CBC's opening press conference was mirrored in an early morning town hall meeting hosted by members of the national black leadership.

The opening event was aired on Tom Joyner's syndicated morning radio show.

The two events, one led by black political leadership and the other by black media and community leadership, echoed the notion that African American issues must be brought to the forefront of national election platforms and that black voters, now more than ever, must show their political clout.

Joyner's morning radio program, broadcast to more than eight million listeners, was attended by The Rev. Al Sharpton, "Joyner" commentator and "DET Tonight" host Tavis Smiley, Johnnie Cochran, NAACP President Kweisi Mfume and others who discussed police profiling, school vouchers and Election 2000.

"You've heard us say 'party with a purpose,'" Joyner, who suspended his music and comedy bits for the special morning program, said. "This is purpose without the party."

The event, held at a local Washington, D.C. nightclub, registered more than 100 new voters in addition to drawing feedback from listeners nationwide.

Hours later, CBC chairman Rep. James E. Clyburn opened the 30th annual CBC Legislative Conference by noting the efforts put forth under his tenure as chair and thanking CBC members for their work on issues ranging from environmental justice to the digital divide. This year's theme — "Tools for 2000: Launching A Century of Equity and Empowerment" — aims at laying groundwork for future administrations to build on for national black issues.

Throughout most of his remarks, Clyburn noted that although mainstream media did not recognize much of the initiatives put forth by the CBC, their impact has been made.

"We recovered \$3 million in our efforts around suits brought by Black farmers," Clyburn said. "And if things continue at this rate, black farmers could receive up to \$1 billion in restoration monies. But that has not been publicly reported."

He noted the same pattern with housing and Title VIII programs where the CBC called for those funds to be used toward down payments on homeownership for constituents. "Bush adopted our plan as part of his campaign platform," Clyburn said. "HUD made it part of its policy."

Clyburn also addressed the census and Black political representation, the judiciary, environmental justice, police brutality, North Carolina flood relief, new markets initiatives and other issue-oriented and developmental projects addressed by the CBC over the past year.

At the start of what is being recognized as the largest celebration event in CBC history-most of the evening events were sold out by presstime-U.S. Rep. Eva

Clayton (D-N.C.) called on media and participants to recognize the "fun and fellowship of CBC conventions," but to be aware that the issues will be discussed aggressively. The 2000 elections will cause many leaders to work together formally and informally to address voter turnout in November.

"We have a lot to celebrate," said U.S. Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-Texas). "But...we will have our agenda to complete."

Johnson listed three forums on technology, five on education, one on agriculture and 14 on civil rights and justice issues as a sampling of the conference's strength. She also noted a newly added finance pavilion aimed at bringing venture capitalists together with black businesses in efforts to gain funding.

Veteran journalist Asika Muhammad, a White House correspondent for "The Final Call," saw the CBC's program as ambitious. "Unlike some of the past conventions, there are some good initiatives with this convention."

Clergy calls for re-instatement of suspended superintendent

By Kelly Foster

Calling their suspensions unfair, the East Orange Clergy, a collaboration of local ministers, is calling for the reinstatement of East Orange Superintendent Dr. John Howard and James Scott, maintenance supervisor of the district.

According to Howard's attorney Anthony Pope, Howard, who has been superintendent since April 1992, is accused of allegedly taking school supplies for personal use.

Howard and Scott were suspended with pay on Sept. 5, pending further investigation by the board. "That allegation is unfounded, completely ridiculous," said Pope. "There is no knowledge of wrong-doing by Howard. We think this is an effort to smear the name of a reputable and honest educator."

"Howard should be reinstated pending the outcome of this investigation. There is no need to disrupt students or staff on the basis of unsubstantiated and yet-to-be announced allegations," said Rev. Robert N. Burkins, spokesperson of the East Orange Clergy and Pastor of the Elmwood United Presbyterian Church.

Superintendents are not tenured, but are allowed a public hearing when their jobs are challenged. If allegations against Howard are found to be true, a hearing will be requested before the state Office of Administrative Law. Results of the hearing are sent to the state education commissioner to review.

The district's assistant superintendent for planning, compliance, testing, grants and verification, Orval Totahai, was named acting superintendent the same night the board suspended Howard.

Howard said the removal of Howard had an adverse impact on students.

"It's disruptive. It unfairly jeopardizes the education of the children," he said. "We firmly believe that while inflicting consequences between the Board of Education members and Dr. Howard, it is the children who suffer and continue to do so."

Howard should be reinstated pending the investigation, said Burkins.

"This is not a time to dismount, but a time to rejoice and give praise to a man who has given...East Orange one of its most positive times in history," continued Burkins.

"I would think there were some conflicts (between Howard and the board), said East Orange Mayor Robert Bowser indicated that the Board and Howard may have been unable to reach an agreement about Howard's contract.

Bowser said that contrary to public speculation, he did not have a fever with Howard.

"There is the perception that there is a war between me and I," said Bowser. "And that's not true. It's the Board's responsibility to deal with any problems...this is certainly not political."

Howard created the Unique Schools of Choice, the state's largest magnet school, and has a school named after him, the Dr. John Howard Jr. Unique School of Excellence.

The Board of Education could not be reached for comment.

Hal Turner: Spreading controversy on the airwaves

By Kelly Foster

Radio personality Hal Turner is creating quite a stir. Turner has been using his radio show, which airs on WBOC-AM, to make attacks on community groups such as Rutgers University and the New Brunswick-based New Jersey Freedom Organization, as well as making controversial comments about minorities.

Turner accused a group of Rutgers students belonging to the NJFO, of attacking him on their website.

"This group of students, this NJFO, is like gnats and mosquitoes, you can't show them away," said Turner on one of his broadcasts, which reaches as far as South America and the Caribbean. "These pissants from NJFO put up web sites with false misleading and defamatory remarks about me."

"Rutgers is a real hotbed for socialism and communism," continued Turner. "It's a real shame."

On the show, Turner mentioned the names of several members of NJFO and Rutgers University groups he believed were responsible

for attacks on him.

Recently, Turner, a recent candidate for Congress, accused the New Jersey Freedom Organization of stalking him, and putting untruthful information about him on their web sites, according to Darryl Lamont Jenkins, a former member of the organization.

Jenkins said the controversy with Turner and the NJFO began in November, when then Senatorial candidate Murray Sabrin made disparaging remarks about Rutgers alumna and actor Paul Robeson. The NJFO protested against Sabrin later at a teachers' convention.

"Turner was once the campaign chair for Sabrin when he ran for governor in 1997, and still maintained a close relationship with him," Jenkins said. "Turner was on Sabrin's campaign team. We thought it would be a good idea for people to know who he is."

Jenkins said that he had created the web pages and that the NJFO had nothing to do with the content.

Turner also expressed anger over Jenkins personally, said Xavier Hansen, president of NJFO. "Jenkins has been very active in exposing

his attempts to promote fascism."

According to Jenkins, Turner filed a complaint with web host Geocities, and one of the Jenkins' web pages, hantayitach, which criticizes talk show host Sean Hannity, disappeared for a while but was later put back up.

On another recent broadcast, Turner said that crime was rampant in South Africa because "people in power have no idea how to run society...Rape, murder, armed robbery, gangs, all sorts of thugery is going on...This is what happens when you let savages take over a country."

"Hal Turner is a dangerous person," said Hansen. "He has neo-Nazi beliefs that he tries to cover, and he is an enemy of democracy."

"It's not news that there are race haters at large in the land; what is news is that racists like Hal Turner are welcomed in conservative and Republican Party circles," said Steve Rendall, Senior Analyst of Fair and Accuracy in Reporting (FAIR).

Rendall said that Turner also perpetrated

see HAL A-8

Word on the street

Every week City News is on the street to find out what you think.

Which Black judge television shows, if any, do you watch?

Morris Murray

Newark
"I don't watch TV."



Darryl Cogdell

Newark
"Joe Brown and Judge Mathis and that lady judge. I like them. I like the way they handle the court cases."

James Williams

Miami, FL
"I don't like any of them. They're phony compared to the real live judges you see in court-rooms."



Douglas Harris

Newark
"Greg Mathis. He's an upbeat type of judge."

Stay Williams

E. Orange
"I watch all of them. I like them."



John Wright

Newark
"I watch Joe Brown. He sounds truthful about things."

Robert Thomas

Hazlet
"I used to watch that Star Jones. I enjoyed her and her cases. It seemed like a pretty authentic program."

Ira Costen

Newark
"I don't watch the shows, black or white. I'm an equal opportunity non-viewer."



Bill Smith

Linden
"I watch Judge Mathis. He gives people a lot of hope and opportunity."

Taiwo Satoya

Nigeria
"I don't watch the shows."

Local 68's Porter completes management classes



Local 68 member James C. Porter of Newark, was recently presented with his SNA Certification from the Building and Owners Managers Institute International marking the successful completion of Building Design and Maintenance, Energy Management and Administration Classes. Pictured left to right, are Local 68 Training Program Coordinator Thomas D. Lawrence, Local 68 Curriculum Coordinator Dominick E. Aricchi, 2000 Graduate James C. Porter, and Local 68 President Thomas P. Giblin.

Troop #628, Diamond Gloves honored by Freeholders



Recently the Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders presented Mayor John T. Gregorio with a donation to his annual Diamond Gloves Boxing Tournament. The proceeds from this event are being used to benefit the youth of Linden. Girl Scouts, Troop #628 was selected to receive a donation for their dedication and community services. Pictured from left to right: Kristina White, Danielle Hall, Norma White, Union County Freeholder Chester Holmes, Linden Mayor John T. Gregorio, Clermelle Elam and Anthony Orlando.

Perkins is Selma's first black mayor

By Bob Johnson
Associated Press Writer

SELMA, Alabama (AP) — Businessman James Perkins ended Joe Smitherman's hope for a 10th straight term as mayor, and became the city's first black mayor-elect.

Perkins tallied 6,326 votes, or about 57 percent of the total. Smitherman had 4,854, or about 43 percent. More than 75 percent of the city's estimated 14,000 registered voters went to the polls.

As the polls closed and it became apparent that Perkins would finally win after two previous losses, his supporters flooded the streets, honking horns, and shouting.

Smitherman managed to hold onto the mayoralty of Selma for more than three decades, as the electorate went from nearly all-white to 65 percent black.

Like the city, Smitherman also changed. A former segregationist who was in office when civil rights marchers were clubbed and gassed on the Edmund Pettus Bridge in 1965, the mayor later actively courted black voters.

"This was the final step of the march over the bridge," said Perkins supporter Bill Brown. "The reason we're so happy is that Selma needed this. Change has to be made."

"Many have said it's about black and white. That ain't so. This campaign has been about faith and fear. Faith won this campaign," Perkins told about 500 supporters during a victory speech.

Only about 150 blacks were registered to vote in 1964 when Smitherman was first elected. At the time, he opposed blacks voting in large numbers and once referred to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. as "Martin Luther Coon" in what he claimed was a slip of the tongue.

Soon after his election, deputies and troopers attacked voting rights marchers with clubs and tear gas. The violence, and the ensuing Selma-to-Montgomery march led by King, galvanized the nation and helped lead to passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The power of change

NJAWBO Rookie-of-the-Year to teach

Sanyu Barnicoat of West Orange, a 2000 National Association of Women Business Owners Rookie-of-the-Year award nominee and founder of The Change Agents Group will be presenting a series of workshops on Personal Change Management at the new Empowerment Center.

The workshop will give strategies for surviving the fast pace of change in the workplace, including layoffs, downsizing, rightsizing and mergers. Workshop topics include overcoming fear of change, personal branding for success, rediscovering passion for work and creating irresistible professional attraction.

In September, Barnicoat will celebrate her first full year as provider of personal change workshops, keynote speeches and individual coaching services. She has presented to audiences at many organizations, including Prudential Insurance Company, Chubb Insurance, Warner Lambert, Lucent Technologies, Bell Atlantic, Sony Electronics, Ramapo University and William Paterson University. She still found time to complete her recently published book entitled "Rediscover Your Passion and Transform Your Career."

Since joining the Essex County Chapter of NJAWBO in Dec., 1999, Barnicoat has worked very closely with the state headquarters of NJAWBO on fund raising and developing corporate sponsors for the non-profit women's organization. NJAWBO is a statewide organization, with more than 900 members and is dedicated to the support and development of women business owners by offering business development training, certification and networking programs.

For more details call The Change Agents Group at (973) 325-5001 or the Empowerment Center located at 44 Glenwood Ave. E. Orange at (973) 678-2937.

Reporter to visit Newark during Black Family Tour

"How diverse are Black families? What are the similarities between Black families in places as different as Newark and New Haven, Connecticut?"

Marc Mathieu, a recent journalism graduate, has set out to find answers to these questions. Mathieu will undertake a four-month tour from Maine to Miami in which he will spend one week, every week writing about different Black families including several in Newark. The theme of this trek is the increasing diversity among Black families.

Mathieu will be in Newark in October. Families interested in taking part in this project are

encouraged to respond to Mathieu by sending an e-mail to him at MATHIEU98@HOTMAIL.COM.

Mathieu will respond to all e-mails. This project is inclusive, so all Black families (including mixed-race and same-sex couples) are encouraged to apply. None of the articles will be negative. Each is simply a positive celebration of the increasing diversity among Black families. City News will publish the articles.



COMMUNITY CALENDAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

PLAINFIELD (through Sept. 21) — The Mothers' Center of New Jersey, Inc. is holding a children's clothing sale at Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church from 9-2 p.m. For more information call (908) 755-7746.

JERSEY CITY — NJCU is hosting a seminar on "How To Finance Your College Education or Graduate Education" at NJCU women's center from 12-3 p.m. For more information call (201) 200-3189.

JERSEY CITY (through Oct. 3) — NJCU is hosting an art exhibition at the Harold B. Lemmerman Gallery from 11 a.m.-4 p.m. For more information call (201) 200-3246.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

BELLEVILLE — Clara Mass Medical Center will sponsor "Casino Night" at the Grandeur from 8-11 p.m. For information, call (973) 450-2150.

NEWARK — The NJ Historical Society presents "Explore Architecture" from 10 a.m.-5 p.m. For information, call (973) 598-8500.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

CAPE MAY (through Sept. 27) — The Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts hosts The 4th Annual Cape May Food and Wine Festival. For more information call (809) 884-5404.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

CRANFORD — Union County College Theatre is hosting "The Advocate" at 8 p.m. For more information call (908) 709-7501.

JERSEY CITY — NJCU will be hosting a discussion on "Women: raising your self-esteem" at the NJCU women's center from 6-7 p.m. For more information call (201) 200-3189.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

PLAINFIELD — United National Community Education Center is offering "The First Home Club" from 8:30-7:30 p.m. For more information call (908) 755-7354.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

BERKLEY HEIGHTS — The Volunteer Guild of Rinnells of Union County is sponsoring a "Something Different" sale in the Multicultural Purpose of the facility from 8 a.m.-4 p.m. For more information call (908) 771-5730.

HIGHLANDS (through Nov. 1) — The Highland Community Center will host Latin Dance lessons from 8-9 p.m. For more information call (732) 842-4000, ext. 237.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

HIGHLANDS (through Nov. 1) — The Highland Community Center will host Swing Dance lessons from 7-8 p.m. For more information call (732) 842-4000, ext. 237.

MORRISTOWN — The Morris Museum will host a trip to the Hudson River Valley. For information, call (973) 538-0454, ext. 250.

PLAINFIELD — United National Community Education Center is offering "Capture The Moment" from 7-8:30 p.m. For more information call (908) 753-7354.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5

NEWARK — Beth Israel Hospital is having a reception for the Child Advocacy Center in Danza Auditorium from 2-4 p.m. For more information call (973) 928-3111.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7

NEWARK — The NJ Historical Society presents "Tavern Card & Board Games" at 12:30 and 2-30 p.m. For information, call (973) 598-8500.

For community calendar events to: 973-642-5444. Send to: City News Calendar, 111 Mulberry St., Suite 1-F, Newark, NJ 07102. E-mail to: CityNews_news@hotmail.com

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Study prompts new calls for death penalty moratorium

By Michael J. Sniffen
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Death penalty critics are demanding a moratorium on executions after a Justice Department report showed racial and geographic disparity in federal death sentences, but Attorney General Janet Reno wants more studies instead.

The wide variations by race and location found in the report released last Tuesday were not the product of bias in her department, Reno said, but rather resulted from social ills like poverty, drug abuse and lack of opportunity that affect minorities more than whites and produce crimes.

"The federal criminal justice system is not designed to remedy these systemic problems by itself," Reno told a news conference. She ordered additional studies of why some murderers get charged with federal capital crimes, as opposed to being charged by local police.

"At this point we are troubled by the figures, but we have not found the bias" in her department's procedures, Reno said.

And she endorsed legislation proposed by Sen. Patrick Leahy, a Vermont Democrat, that would provide post-conviction DNA genetic tests for federal and state inmates.

President Bill Clinton said the report raised questions "since we're supposed to have a uniformity of the law." But he noted there was no "suggestion, as far as I know, that any of the cases where the convictions occurred were wrongly decided" and said he would consult Reno before deciding what to do.

Those responses didn't mollify death penalty critics in Congress.

"Additional internal reviews also will not satisfy public concern about our system," said Sen. Russell Feingold, a Wisconsin Democrat. His office said he would introduce a new bill last week providing a federal execution halt he already has proposed one to stop both federal and state executions.

Feingold renewed a demand that he and Democratic Senators Carl Levin of Michigan, Paul Wellstone of Minnesota and Tom Harkin of Iowa made in June that Clinton name a commission to study the issue and postpone any executions until it reports. "All Americans agree that whether you are committing a federal crime should not depend arbitrarily on where you live."

Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr., an Illinois Democrat, also demanded a moratorium instead of "business as usual."

"If you're an African American in Texas who commits a crime that could warrant the federal death penalty, you get it. If you're white in New York City, you probably don't." Why is this, some form of natural selection? Death penalty Darwinism?

Amnesty International also urged Clinton to declare a moratorium on executions.

Leahy said the study "proves once again that this is not just an Illinois problem or a Texas problem. This is a national problem."

But Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, the study's author and the nation's highest ranking black law enforcement officer, saw no need for a moratorium such as the one imposed in Illinois in January by Gov. George Ryan, a Republican.

Ryan was reacting to a period when more Illinois inmates had their death sentences overturned than were executed, Holder said.

"That is not the case here in the federal system. The number of cases where we have actual claims of factual innocence are less than 1 percent." Those claims can be dealt with adequately through new presidential clemency procedures, Reno and Holder said.

Holder's study did show that death sentences in federal cases roughly reflected the racial percentages of defendants charged with capital crimes.

Whitman defends charter school record, while critics call for more

By Kathleen Cannon
Associated Press Writer

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) — The charter school movement in New Jersey is a healthy one, despite the closure this year of two of the innovative schools due to financial mismanagement and other problems, according to Gov. Christie Whitman.

But critics wonder whether the state is doing enough to monitor the largely independent, publicly funded schools.

Fifty-four charter schools enrolling about 12,000 pupils remain following the April closure of the REACH Charter High School in Egg Harbor Township and the Sept. 1 shutdown of the Simon Bolivar Charter High School in Newark.

"If a charter school is not going to meet the needs of the children, we're not afraid to say they can't go forward because the most important thing here is the children," the governor said last week in touring a successful charter school in Red Bank.

Despite closing two charter schools this year and putting four others on probation, Whitman said the state has an "overwhelming record of success" awarding charters and monitoring the new schools.

Harold R. Edwards Sr., chairman of Bolivar's Board of Trustees, came to differ. He complained that the state Department of Education was lax in overseeing his one-year-old school's original founders, whom he termed "unscrupulous." Edwards took over as board president in March, apparently too late to fix the school's shortcomings.

"We feel strongly that had the state done their job right from day one, we would not have this problem in the first place," he said after being told of the state's action.

The New Jersey Education Association also is dubious of the state's claim.

While the powerful teachers' union supported the 1997 legislation creating charter schools, it has since cooled to the idea. In December, it released a report concluding that the quality of education in some of the schools has been weakened by profiteers, inadequate resources, high staff turnover and ineffective state oversight.

The closure of two schools in a year is a sign that the state needs to better monitor the remaining schools, said NIEA spokeswoman Lynne Miller.

"We have some real reservations about whether the state will oversee them very closely," she said. "They have no elected school boards to do that, so it's the state responsibility."

The REACH school was the first to lose its charter. State officials at the time said it had accumulated more than \$1 million in debt, employed uncertified teachers, lacked adequate education plans for disabled students and violated a host of other minimum state requirements.

The Bolivar school suffered from similar problems. State officials said it had a debt of as much as \$900,000, on an operating budget of less than \$2 million. It also had not secured a new building for the 2000-2001 school year a week before the first day of classes, they said.

Edwards denied both charges, and plans to appeal the state's action.

Whitman said she stands behind Education Commissioner David Hespe's decision to close the school.

"I know it was a tough one. They worked very, very hard with that school to make sure it would be ready for opening day and it just wasn't going to happen," she said.

It would have been worse had the state allowed the school to open as scheduled, then closed it weeks later and disrupted the students' routine, she said.

Nationally, more than 500,000 children attend 2,000-plus charter schools operating in 33 states and the District of Columbia, according to the Center for Education Reform, an education think tank that advocates school choice.

States have revoked about 40 charters, most of them for financial reasons, according to Jim DeLaney, director of the Charter School Research Center, an independent group that assists New Jersey charter schools.

While New Jersey regulations spell out various criteria that must be met before a school's charter can be revoked, state officials also use their best judgment before using that power, said Assistant Education Commissioner Jeff Oskowski.

Both the REACH and Bolivar schools were prime candidates for closure, he said.

"In both cases, we gave them every benefit of the doubt. We gave them time and clear guidance on what the problems were," he said.

Bolivar's financial picture was so bleak that it could not afford textbooks, he said.

Organizers who want to start a new charter must submit a comprehensive application detailing their mission statement, financial plan, facility arrangements, curriculum, degree of parental involvement and admissions policy.

They must then prepare annual reports showing how they are meeting their goals. State education officials also conduct onsite inspections.



Gov. Whitman File Photo

The state also investigates tips that children don't have books, teachers' pensions are not being paid, or local building inspectors are not granting school occupancy permits.

Like four other schools, REACH and Bolivar were first placed on probation. Unlike the four others — the Golden Door Charter School in Jersey City, the Classical Academy in Clifton, the Jersey City Community Charter School and the Englewood Charter School — they failed to abide by the state's probationary requirements.

Despite weeks of badgering by state officials to submit a plan to clear up school debt, Bolivar officials waited until the last day of probation and offered only a one-page document outlining vague plans to hold fund-raising events. The school was closed the next day.

Oskowski said he sympathizes with Edwards that problems may have predated his arrival on the school board, but that does not diminish the urgency of the situation.

DeLaney visited both the REACH and Bolivar schools to assess troubles there during their probationary periods.

He said he was not surprised that the state revoked the Atlantic County school's charter, as the situation there was "very dire."

Bolivar had financial troubles almost from the start, he said.

"It was also almost nomadic looking for sites. They had to move around a lot. That caused a lot of problems," he said.

State education officials did the best they could for both schools, and do a good job monitoring all the charters, he said.

"There were also some people in the charter schools who did the best they could, some really well-meaning, talented people, but it just didn't work out," DeLaney said.

Charter school founders are often teachers or parents who have little, if any, experience creating a school from the ground up.

While a cottage industry of advocacy groups with their own Web sites and publications detailing start-up tips has sprung up in recent years, organizers still run into problems, Oskowski said. Those commonly include finding affordable classroom space, managing a budget and finding board members with the time to run the school.

Successful ones overcome the obstacles by involving lots of parents and hiring enthusiastic teachers with good attendance rates, he said.

"It takes guts, perseverance, enthusiasm, luck to a certain extent, and a collaborative effort. It's a tough job," agreed DeLaney.

One measure of the success of New Jersey charter schools is the fact that there are 3,000 children on waiting lists, Oskowski said.

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EDUCATION

Hate speech: A crime against humanity

The KKK, the neo-Nazi, and other hate groups have promoted hatred for years, and many times we as a society have been led to believe there is very little that can be done about these groups because under the First Amendment of our Constitution these groups have the freedom of speech that at least one war was fought for.

However, when our rights as citizens and our rights as human beings conflict, which do we over-ride and which do we fight for? Our First Amendment rights guarantee us the privilege of free speech. However, even more important than any man-made law is the universal laws of human behavior that should be practiced by all of us.

Does anyone, regardless of what laws may say, have the right to break the human rules of common respect and decency to each other? When anyone can use their rights as citizens to promote hatred, shouldn't we as a society declare such acts as something that goes against the common law of human decency.

And yet we have fought so hard for these rights, and we justify laws as a right. There must be a time when the code of decency over-rides the code of man-made laws.

Letter to the Editor

Revitalization, not gentrification

The following is a letter that the Star-Ledger Editor refused to print:

Dear Editor:

(Regarding the August 6 Star-Ledger expose on development trends in Newark)

At a recent commemoration of the 1967 Newark Rebellion sponsored by the People's Organization for Progress (P.O.P.), community artist and poet Halim Sullivan blasted the current administration for turning "Brick City into Stuck Town."

This potent metaphor describes the treacherous path of development being forced on the city by the likes of Newark's deputy mayor, Al Fieidila. It has self-styled "reactive" manner. Fieidila called community activist Nancy Zak "shortsighted" for criticizing the James administration's policy of catering to profit-driven developers who shoddy construction projects undermine the fabric of city neighborhoods.

Dean Urs Gauchat of the NJ School of Architecture correctly pointed out that these developers must rely on the Zoning Board's support. Only such a narrow committee of political appointees would allow the destruction of

sound historic brick buildings while constructing flimsy stick houses on poisoned soil, and various encouraging developers to maximize their wallets while minimizing the integrity of their work.

But neither should we embrace City Councilperson Amador's desire to follow Hoboken's lead in saving the historic buildings while yuppifying the poor, working-class communities with chic middle-class individuals who don't know where they are. The James Administration's "dance with the devil" opens means that residents continue to get burned as the debate on how best to gentrify (ethnically cleanse) Newark rages on. Indeed, asking the market-frenzied land-snatchers and wealthy business elites to design the future of Newark is like asking the fox to look after the chicken coop.

This city needs a democratically determined central plan for revitalization that preserves the integrity of Newark's historic neighborhoods, focuses on the needs of its working-class residents,

and concretely supports its local artists through grants and specific zoning for an indigenous arts district.

Sincerely,
Matthew Smith
Newark

Survival of the Fittest

By Courtney Cannon Scott

If enslaved people of African descent were able to withstand crucifixes in a land where they had nothing, just imagine what we can achieve today. There is no question. The possibilities are endless!

People often think the grass is greener in another yard, but that is seldom the case. Also, people often want to read and start upstart and use extreme measures to attain it. Take a look back in history. During the period of time when people of African descent were enslaved outside of their native lands, there were restrictions on their education. People of color were rarely allowed or even encouraged to learn to read or write. Attempts at literacy were punished and often resulted in disfigurement or death.

Education used to be more precious than gold or diamonds in the (not so far away) past. Now, take a look at some present-day events. Many of our youth seem not to appreciate current educational opportunities. Some may skip or disrupt classes while others act violently toward their peers or instructors. Why doesn't education

today have the same appeal or value it once had? What is the answer? How can we instill the positive values of the past into the youth of today so they can pass on the hard-won progress of our ancestors to future generations? We can be role models, like our ancestors are to us.

We can stop blaming others and ourselves for what we do not have and start appreciating what we do have. There are some simple ways to do this:

First, learn about your personal family history as well as the world in which your ancestors lived. Second, read. Read about current events and become aware of the world in which we live today. Keep books and newspapers in your home.

Third, spend time (more money means) wisely and do something good for someone else everyday without telling about it. And fourth, start or continue a personal relationship with the Creator. Whatever the name, be it Christ, Jehovah, Allah, Buddha, or something else. We have survived because of what our ancestors did. We are the fittest of the human race.

Religion and politics cause jitters for Gore-Liberman

By Earl Ofari Hutchinson

Dallas NAACP head Lee Alcorn had barely gotten his remarks

questioning Democratic vice-presidential candidate Joseph Lieberman's presumed allegiance to "Jewish interests" when NAACP President Kweisi Mfume promptly suspended him. A few days later, California Congresswoman Maxine Waters wisely kept Lieberman's religion out of it but said she had major problems with his centrist-conservative political positions on affirmative action and school vouchers.

After Waters spoke every top gun black Democrat rushed to swear their allegiance to Gore-Lieberman and assured that blacks have no problems with the Gore-Lieberman ticket. They backed up their contention that the Democrats have not abandoned minority issues by pointing out that black delegates make up more than 20 percent of the Democratic Convention delegates and have a prominent place in managing the convention and in formulating the platform.

Lieberman beat a fast path to the NAACP forumping Alcorn and the Congressional Black Caucus to reassure them that he does not oppose affirmative action. In his convention acceptance speech he

extended the olive branch even further by playing big on themes of diversity, support of civil rights and social programs.

Despite Lieberman's conciliatory words and the happy assurances of black leaders that black voters will dutifully support Gore-Lieberman, the Alcorn and Waters flap poses two big problems, one legitimate, the other disturbing, for Gore-Lieberman.

The first is Lieberman's politics. This is still a legitimate concern. Lieberman's past ambiguous support of affirmative action and public education does absolutely nothing to inspire black voters to make a headlong dash to the polls for Gore. Many blacks would do anything to champion these issues.

The other problem is Lieberman's religion. This is inappropriate for anyone to raise as an issue, but the fact that some blacks raise it at all is deeply troubling. It again stirs latent and ugly anti-Jewish sentiments among some blacks. On some black radio talk shows callers raised the ugly anti-Jewish sentiments. Alcorn and Waters defended his remarks. It was a hard reminder that the breach that Nation of Islam's leader Louis Farrakhan's contentious remarks about Jews caused between blacks and Jews a few years ago still has not completely healed.

Still, Gore must worry whether the silly, thoughtless remarks by a few blacks about his religion and the concern about his stance on crucial social issues will damage Gore's chances against Bush. In a race to the wire with Bush, the black vote will count large. For the past four decades, no group has been more passionate and loyal in their support of the Democrats than blacks. They have routinely given the Democrats 85 to 90 percent of their vote.

According to a recent survey by the Joint Center for Public Policy and Economic Studies, a Washington D.C. black public policy think tank, in 1996 the black vote was crucial to Clinton's re-election victory in 19 Southern and Midwestern states. More than half of those who voted for Clinton in Louisiana, Georgia and a third of those who voted for him in Maryland were black. These states will be hotly contested by Gore and Bush. Also, the possibility that Green Party presidential candidate Ralph Nader can swipe 3 to 7 percent of the vote almost all of which would come from disenfranchised Democrats make the black vote even more indispensable to Gore.

There are some early warning signs that Gore's core black support may be softening. Recent polls show that more blacks are buying the Republican's diversity

pitch and are willing to give them a closer look. The number of black voters who say they like what they hear and see in Bush has inched up not only in Texas and Florida, but also California. While 80 percent of blacks still identify themselves as Democrats, among 18-to-25 year olds that number has plunged to 60 percent. This hardly means that younger blacks will rush to Bush but it does pose the possibility, maybe danger, that the Democrats could lose some of their votes. If Bush can even slightly loosen the vice like grip Democrats have on black votes, by winning as little as 5 to 7 percent more of their vote, this could doom Gore to defeat.

Democrat strategists remind black voters that Lieberman, during his college days, was a civil rights fighter. They further sweeten the pot by guaranteeing that Gore-Lieberman will continue to support affirmative action, public education, social services, health care and labor protections, and Bush won't. They will rely on Democratic stalwarts Jesse Jackson Sr. and the legend of black Democrats to again shepherd the black voters safely into the Democratic camp. It's a good strategy, perhaps ultimately a winning strategy, but for now, at least, the sentiments of blacks such as Alcorn and Waters cause jitters for Gore-Lieberman.

The Issues and the Impact

Bush Vs Gore: Who will be the urban technology president?

By Professor Sidney Morse

As hundreds converge on the nation's capital to participate in what has become a yearly ritual, namely, the Congressional Black Caucus Annual Legislative Conference, there will likely be much discussion about the impact of new technology and the implications it holds for the future of Urban America. The emergence of a new "knowledge economy" has not only transformed the socio-economic and political landscape, but has significantly altered the view of previously considered symbols of backwardness. Minority progress since the earliest days of the civil rights movement, placing them on a clouded horizon needing a good deal of clarity. Leadership provided by the next president, whether it be from policy initiative, legislation or use of the "bully pulpit" will have a profound effect on shaping how and to what degree African-Americans and Latinos participate in this new economic paradigm over the next quarter century.

And so, the question "Who will be the urban technology president?" is one that is both timely and crucial to the future well-being of those that call cities their home. Be it the "digital divide" or entrepreneurial development, a proven engine of business growth and job creation in the suburbs, the issue of urban technology transfer is one that should be among the most important strategic priorities of the next president. It will determine whether or not local, regional and national economic performance continues to expand and yet it has barely garnered a whisper in the campaign dialogue despite the fact that both candidates have varying records of support for the issue. Gov. George W. Bush in Texas and the Vice President, Albert Gore as part of the Clinton-Gore Administration.

Governor Bush's leadership has facilitated the passage of tort reform discouraging frivolous lawsuits resulting in a \$2.9 billion insurance rate reduction, which has helped small technology driven businesses in his state. He created the Texas Science and Technology Council, which among other things increased funding from \$2 million to \$21 million for high schools to improve math and science skills. Additionally, his leadership set in motion legislation that has invested \$459 million and targets \$1.5 billion by 2005 to integrate technology into Texas schools, libraries, universities and community colleges. His record also includes creating a public-private partnership to establish Information Technology Academies otherwise referred to as "technical training 'boot camps'" for college graduates who commit to work for the state for two to three years.

The Clinton-Gore record includes such initiatives as inclusion of \$25 million in the current 2001 budget to encourage private sector deployment of broadband networks in underserved urban and rural communities. By order of the President, effort at all Cabinet Executive level has been targeted to facilitating expansion of Information Technology Centers in low-income neighborhoods. The administration has launched the Digital Divide Network, an Internet-based information clearinghouse on public and private efforts to bring technology to underserved communities, increased funding to \$45 million for the Technology Opportunity program which provides start-up money for innovative projects that increase access to technology and under the Vice President's leader-

ship, the Administration has increased investments for education technology from \$2.3 billion in 1993 to \$769 million in the current fiscal year. So why aren't they touting these respective records of accomplishment?

Both candidates clearly understand the demands required by the economic shift that has occurred and have strategically placed education at the center of policy initiatives in their overall campaigns. This dual position is somewhat driven by recognition that public education is not delivering the intellectual strength nor the skills that will allow for continued economic growth and the "digital age."

Governor Bush's solution to that problem is to "shift control of the education system from Washington to states and local authorities" as he is so often quoted, reform failing public schools and to hold teachers to a much higher level of accountability. His record of achievement centered on Texas fourth grade performance in math and science gives credibility to the issue. Additionally, the Governor, if elected president wants to enact legislation that would allow families to contribute up to \$5,000 more into savings accounts that could be used "tax free" for educational purposes. That means that families would have the option, if chosen, to use the money to enroll their children in private schools with the idea that public schools would have to become much more competitive. Of course, this is a proposal greatly opposed by the education establishment, arguing that it could decimate the public school system. There is some merit to support the latter position.

The Vice President's proposals in this regard are much more moderate but no less revolutionary. While considering that just getting the education establishment to even consider such an environment of change is a feat in and of itself. Al Gore proposes to increase the resources invested in education by 50% to rebuild and modernize crumbling public schools, reduce class size, make schools and teachers more accountable, give parents more choice by increasing the number of public charter schools, create "tax free" tuition credits for college and make high-quality pre-school universally available.

Both Vice President and Governor Bush emphasize closing the gap of disparity of Internet access between those that live in urban communities and those that reside in more affluent environments by expanding the creation of technology centers in underserved communities and both would like to see increased investment through tax incentives for research and development, how much of that connecting to urban centers is unclear. Such investments have been the seeds of the emergence of technology enclaves in non-urban locations.

Gov. Bush would also like to see an increase in H-1B visas which allow for more technology-trained

immigrants into the country to fill critical employment openings at some of the nation's largest high-tech firms while Al Gore is against such legislation, emphasizing a national training agenda to create the skills needed to meet the demand of the new economy right here at home. Both seek to increase the role of the nation's community colleges in that effort.

There are fundamental differences in the proposals between the two to support critical information technology development. Gov. Bush believing that entrepreneurs should be allowed to keep more of "their" hard-earned income for re-investment with the Vice President looking to target "working families" to make their lot a bit easier in this time of prosperity. Both candidates plan to use technology to improve access and performance by government in this new age of on-line activity. It is clear in this rapid time of change that more attention needs to be given to issues such as increasing the level of investment used in technology infrastructure development in urban communities and access to capital through both public and private sources so that entrepreneurs can cultivate businesses and create jobs. To be sure, the "window of opportunity" to provide leadership to usher in unprecedented capability through the introduction of new technologies is one that the next president will decide to either "climb through" or let close. It is up to this electorate to let its concerns be known so that this most vital of strategic issues is raised on the speech monitors of those that seek the highest office in the land, The President of the United States. To do otherwise will allow a new century full of potential for urban centers to wither away into diminished hopes and dreams leaving "the opportunity gap" espoused by both Governor Bush and Vice President Gore still wide open. The "digital revolution" creating wealth for so many would clearly suggest "we can do better."

Professor Morse is President and CEO of The Institute for Strategic Thinking and Technology Development (ISTTD) and is also an Adjunct Professor at National University where he teaches Leadership in a Global Environment and Strategic Technology Management in the Graduate MBA Program at its Los Angeles Campus. He can be reached by E-Mail at profmorse@yahoo.com.

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Baptists healing after scandal

By Robert Jablon
Associated Press Writer

LOS ANGELES (AP) — After a scandal that sent its former leader to prison, the nation's largest black religious organization has made reforms and is ready to proclaim the gospel of social concern, the said group's president.

The \$125 million debt of the National Baptist Convention Inc. has been cut in half and new accounting procedures are being instituted, William J. Shaw said in an interview during the organization's 120th annual session.

However, he predicted it would take two to three more years for the convention to recover, noting the group faces about a half-dozen lawsuits related to the racketeering and grand theft scandal involving its former president, the Rev. Henry J. Lyons.

Lyons was convicted in February 1999 of improperly taking \$4 million from companies and organizations doing business with the convention and is serving a 5 1/2-year prison term.

Shaw, pastor of White Rock Baptist Church in Philadelphia, was voted president of the convention last year.

In the months since, he has created procedures designed to prevent graft. Such problems are unlikely to occur in the future, he said, because of the reforms and because "people wouldn't stand for it."

Morale seemed high during the first day of the session, which was marked by gospel music and impassioned sermons that drew shouts of "Amen!" from thousands of people in a cavernous room at the Los Angeles Convention Center.

"We come here to get spiritually lifted," said convention member Anthony Mercer of Ocala, Fla. "I think (the scandal's) behind the convention. We've got a new leader and we've got a new focus. We're not focusing on the past."

"It's still got problems today," said the Rev. Jack Sanders, pastor of Pleasant Grove Baptist Church in Philadelphia, adding, "Jesus' theme was about peace and love — and that will definitely bring us back together."

The roots of the Nashville, Tenn.-based organization date to 1880. It has claimed as many as 8.5 million members, although others say the actual figure is far lower. Shaw said there is no official count.

In the interview, Shaw said his larger goal is to get the convention — a semiautonomous and sometimes fractious collection of congregations — to speak with a united voice so it can have more political clout.

Presidential candidates have appeared often before the convention, viewing it as a one-stop way to two millions of black votes.

In disorganization, however, has cost the convention the political strength enjoyed by other black groups, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"They've given photo ops and gone home," Shaw said of politicians.

Shaw said he believes the convention can provide a faith-based voice on national and global issues. He called the convention to order under the theme "Jesus Christ Only, Always."

His remarks touched on education, AIDS and a justice system he said is weighted against blacks.

"How crime is defined is, in many ways, shaped to fit and conform to our color," he told the audience. "It's a crime if we do it, it's a mistake if somebody else does it."

Similar themes were sounded during an afternoon session on current issues. A speaker from the National Education Association brought the audience to its feet with a denunciation of school voucher plans and urged support for Gore.

NAACP President Kweisi Mfume also implied support for Gore, ridiculing "compassionate conservatives" and Clarence Thomas, a black member of the U.S. Supreme Court who favors scrapping affirmative action programs.

Volunteers rebuild burned churches, promote racial harmony

Over the past four years, more than 1,800 volunteers have helped to rebuild 14 African-American churches that were destroyed in an extraordinary rash of racially motivated arson attacks across the country during the 1990s.

"We have to stand up against acts of terrorism," said Jim Leamon, a volunteer from Verona, N.J., who helped to rebuild the Rice Chapel AME Zion Church in Buffalo, S.C., last year. "This church family has been hurt and it takes a partnership effort to heal that hurt."

The reconstructed churches, most of which are the center of community as well as spiritual life in rural areas of the Southeast, were reconstructed by volunteers organized by the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, a nonsectarian, human rights organization based in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Valora Washington, executive director of UUSC, said the volunteer work camps bring together people of all cultural and social backgrounds who want to take a stand against racism while helping to promote understanding and rebuild communities as well as places of worship.

"This has been a truly great and rewarding experience. I got to help others and show that love prevails over hate. This was an experience full of love," said Emily Eisenberg, of McLean, Va., who was among 236 volunteers who helped rebuild the Spring Hill AME Zion Church in Dillon, S.C.

The Rev. Robert Perry, pastor of Rice's Chapel in Buffalo, S.C., said the new church was rebuilt at a cost of about \$260,000, but the cost to the church was reduced by 40 percent because of the 6,000 hours of volunteer labor.

Washington said the work camps have attracted people as young as 12 and as old as 81 who have attested that the experience has changed their lives and has made them even more sensitive to issues of social justice.

Moreover, many individuals and groups have returned for a second or third church rebuilding project, and some have made it part of a more formal learning experience. For example:

• Bob Nakamura, of Davenport, Iowa, a sociology professor at Black Hawk College in Moline, Ill., has organized high school students from his Unitarian Universalist church to participate in church rebuilding work camps for the past three years. "Our youth have been studying black history and attending black churches," he said. "It was time to quit studying and get out and do something."

• Tim McCarthy, a former professor at Columbia University in New York City, organized groups of 25 undergraduates to participate in "alternative spring break" work camps in South Carolina for the past two years. Now a professor at Harvard University in Cambridge, he is developing a new course, "Race, Justice and the American South," and is working with the Service Committee to make participation in a church rebuilding work camp the "centerpiece of the course."

McCarthy said the church rebuilding work camps have always been a valuable experience for the students, as well as an opportunity to make a moral statement against racism. He recalled that when he arrived in Gadsden, S.C., in March 1998 with a group of Columbia students, leaders of the South Richland Bible Way Church were nervous about how the volunteers would be accepted. "The community was really struggling with the issue. It was difficult for them to accept the idea of white people coming in to rebuild their church that white people had burned down."

The work camps have become increasingly popular as an "alternative spring break" option, especially among college students who are looking for a more meaningful and fulfilling ways to spend their mid-semester vacations.

"People are starting to realize there

might be something more valuable to do over spring break than sitting on a beach in Cancun with a beer next to you," said Katie Stearns, a senior at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill.

Among the other universities that have organized spring-break trips to the work camps are Princeton University in New Jersey, the University of Michigan, Oberlin College in Ohio, the University of Illinois, Haverford College in Pennsylvania, Earlham College in Indiana, and the University of Colorado.

The Service Committee launched its church rebuilding work camps at the height of the church burning epidemic in 1996. The first work camps were in Alabama where, in the small rural town of Bogie, population about 1,000, three black churches had burned to the ground under suspicious circumstances within a period of 10 days in late December 1995 and early January 1996. The loss of the three churches, including Mount Zion, Mount Zoar and Little Zion Baptist churches, was devastating to the racially divided community where a staunch segregationist served as mayor for 27 years.



At a workcamp in Greensboro, Ala., volunteers help to rebuild African-American churches destroyed in racially motivated arson attacks.



Charlie Means (at rear facing camera), senior deacon at the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Bogie, Ala., address parishioners at dedication ceremonies for their rebuilt church.

A JOB WELL DONE

NEWARK — Willie Andrew West was a leader on many fronts. He took seriously his roles as husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather, godfather, and caretaker of an elderly cousin. He was a success in the military, a pillar in his church, a tireless labor union organizer, and a beacon of light and hope in his Newark, neighborhood. West died on August 25 at Newark Beth Israel Medical Center. He was 76 years old.

West was born in Kinston, North Carolina on September 12, 1923 to the late Corena White West and Willis West. He was the second child, and the first son, in a family of twelve children. In Kinston he graduated from Adkin High School and was a member of St. Augustine's A.M.E. Church.

The North Carolina native migrated to Newark in the 1940s. He was honorably discharged in 1943 from the U.S. Navy with several commendations, including the Victory Medal.

He married Ruby Jackson, his childhood sweetheart, in 1946. Of this union came two daughters, Sandra and Ivy.

West was a man who did not forget where he came from. Although a New Jersey resident, he continued to participate in quarterly meeting services at Herring Grove Free Will Baptist Church, near Falling Creek, N.C.

In New Jersey, he united with St. James A.M.E. Church 53 years ago. He remained on the battlefield for his Lord through constant worship and dutiful service. During the 1950's he was a member of the Allen

West, active union and church member dies at 76

Christian Endeavor League and was a Sunday School teacher. He was a member of St. James Drama Club, worked with S.H.A.R.E., the churches food cooperative. A Trustee Board member for 25 years, he was Vice President of the St. James Menlo Club, and worked as Credit Committee President and Loan Officer for the St. James Federal Credit Union.

West led a full life outside of church. He attended tailoring school, and classes in labor relations at Rutgers University. He worked at General Motors and fought institutional racism as Chairman of the Fair Practice Council for the United Auto Workers (UAW).

In 1959, he inaugurated the Chadwick Avenue Block Association and served as president for over 30 years. The

Association not only fought to preserve integrity in the area but helped to send one neighborhood child to college.

West ran unsuccessfully for District Leader in Newark's South Ward against Donald Payne, but was a faithful steward in the A. Philip Randolph Institute, where he was Vice President during the 1980's under President Clara Dasher.

West is survived by his wife of 54 years, Ruby E.M. West; daughters, Sandra L. West of Virginia and Ivy P. Davis of Maryland; grandsons, Hayes Davis, Jr. (B.J.) of Hawaii; granddaughter, Ghana-Imani Whiteurs Hylton of New York; grand-son-in-law, Wilford C. Hylton; great-granddaughter, Adanna M. Hylton; goddaughter, Keena Cannon; and a host of other relatives and friends.

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House reviews bill to honor slaves who built Capitol

By Janelle Carter
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — More than 200 years after work began on the nation's Capitol, Congress is considering legislation on how best to honor the slaves who helped build the United States' seat of democracy.

The legislation would authorize the speaker of the House and president pro tempore of the Senate to establish a special task force to study the history and contributions of slave laborers towards building the Capitol. The task force would then recommend an appropriate memorial to be displayed on Capitol grounds.

"We're going to make this happen," said Rep. J.C. Watts, R-Okla., and a sponsor of the legislation with Rep. John Lewis, D-Ga. "I think we can recognize that slaves helped to build... the center of freedom."

Recently, congressional historians revealed that slaves did much of the 18th and 19th century work constructing the Capitol.

Slaves were the largest locally available labor pool in 1790 when Congress ordered a new capital to be carved out of two slave-owning states, Virginia and Maryland.

When the three commissioners in charge of construction started building in 1792 they hired fieldsmen from local small farmers and planters.

Local slaves were available to be rented from their owners cheaply, an average of \$55 a year.

The owners supplied clothing and food. The city commissioners made sleeping space available in a barracks and provided food: cornmeal, pork or beef, and shad in season.

Many white laborers worked under similar conditions and ate the same food, but their employment was voluntary and they could keep the money they earned.

Local historian Bob Arnesbeck, in his 1991 book, "Through a Flory Trial, Building Washington, 1790-1800," wrote that as work began, slaves served as axmen, cutting trees on Jenkins Hill on which the new Capitol would stand. Some helped survey the site and needed for construction. Others cleared trees and stumps from the new streets laid out by city planner Pierre L'Enfant.

Cab driver says racism is practiced regularly

By Andrew Buchanan
Associated Press Writer

CHICAGO (AP) — As a taxi driver for 17 years, Steve Wiedersberg says he has witnessed the discrimination practiced by some of his fellow drivers, and understands the frustration and rage minorities feel when empty cabs pass them on the street. He says he doesn't consider race when picking up fares and works predominantly black neighborhoods nightly.

But Wiedersberg doesn't want the city telling him whom he must pick up, and he balances his sympathy against the memory of having a gun held to his head.

"I almost lost my life and the city says I wasn't harmed or anything," Wiedersberg said of his March cab-jacking. "But somebody has a gun to your head, I don't know how you're not harmed. I think about it every day."

Wiedersberg is campaigning against the city's anti-discrimination ordinance, which requires cabbies to pick up anyone who sticks out their arm and deliver them wherever they want. Although the ordinance contains no language about race, it is an attempt to deal with the problem of cabs passing up blacks and other minorities, and refusing service to certain neighborhoods.

International News

Britain makes strong case for support to Africa

NEW YORK (PANA) — Africa has at long last found a strong advocate on how to solve its numerous problems in British Prime Minister Tony Blair, who raised very cogent reasons on African matters and why the world must give it greater attention.

"There is a dismal record of failure in Africa on the part of the developed world that shocks and shames our civilization," he told more than 150 heads of state and government at the UN Millennium Summit.

"Twenty-one of the 44 countries in sub-Saharan Africa are affected by conflict which undermines efforts at development."

"Even worse, ten times as many people died of AIDS in Africa last year as were killed on all the continents' wars combined," he added.

In the powerful speech, Blair said nowhere are more people dying needlessly from starvation, disease and conflict than in Africa. These deaths, he said, are not caused by acts of fate but by acts of man, bad governance, factional rivalries, state-sponsored theft and corruption.

"Nowhere are more people being left behind on the wrong side of a growing digital and educational divide, children denied the opportunities that will transform the lives of their contemporaries elsewhere in the world," he emphasized.

Pointing out that Africa's current travails were similar to what obtained in parts of Asia and Latin America 30 years ago, he said the possibility to bring positive change in Africa exists.

"There can be hope for Africa. There is leadership, business opportunity and above all the will on behalf of people for a better future for Africa. We must be partners in the search for change and hope," he added.

Blair said by 2004, Britain would have increased its aid budget by 60 percent since 1997, with most of it going to Africa.

He chided developed countries for either doing too little or nothing at all in key areas including debt relief.

Individually these efforts have not made a decisive impact, he said, pointing out that only economies of scale, closer co-ordination and political unity will bring change through combined effort.

"We should use this unique summit for a concrete purpose: to start the process of agreeing a way forward for Africa," Blair said.

He noted that for the first time, leaders who hold Africa's destiny in their hands have gathered in one place and should during their discussions, debates and round tables, ask themselves "What can we do for Africa?"

The British Prime Minister said there is need for a new partnership in which Africans lead but the rest of the world is committed, where all problems are dealt with together in a coherent and unified plan.

"Britain," he added, "stands ready to play our part with the rest of the world and more robust peacekeeping that can be inserted quickly rather than whatever the U.N. secretary-general's staff has been able to gather from reluctant member states."

Whether in Africa, the Balkans, it is no longer good enough to organize blue helmet operations as if they were still largely geared to marking an agreed cease-fire line between two states that have consented to a U.N. peace. The typical case now is fast-moving and volatile," he said.

He added that the U.N. now needed "units appropriate for

There is a dismal record of failure in Africa on the part of the developed world that shocks and shames our civilization.

Prime Minister Blair

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Justice study prompts new calls for death penalty moratorium

By Michael J. Sniffen
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Death penalty critics are demanding a moratorium on executions after a Justice Department report showed racial and geographic disparity in federal death sentences, but Attorney General Janet Reno wants more studies instead.

The wide variations by race and location found in the report were not the product of bias in her department, Reno said, but rather resulted from social ills like poverty, drug abuse and lack of opportunity that affect minorities more than whites and produce criminals.

"The federal criminal justice system is not designed to remedy these systemic problems by itself," Reno told a news conference. She ordered additional studies of why some murderers get charged with federal capital crimes, as opposed to being charged by local police.

"At this point we are troubled by the figures, but we have not found the bias" in her department's procedures, Reno said.

Leahy and she endorsed legislation proposed by Sen. Patrick Leahy, a Vermont Democrat, that would provide post-conviction DNA genetic tests for federal and state inmates.

President Bill Clinton said the data raised questions "since we're supposed to have a uniform law of the land." But he noted there had been "no suggestion, as far as I know, that any of the cases where the convictions occurred were wrongly decided" and said he would consult Reno before deciding what to do.

Those responses didn't mollify death penalty critics in Congress.

"Additional internal reviews alone will not satisfy public concern about our system," said Sen. Russell Feingold, a Wisconsin Democrat. His office said he would introduce a new bill providing a federal execution halt; he already has proposed one to stop both federal and state executions.

Feingold renewed a demand that he and Democratic

Senators Carl Levin of Michigan, Paul Wellstone of Minnesota and Tom Harkin of Iowa made in June that Clinton name a commission to study the issue and postpone any executions until it reports. "All Americans agree that whether you die for committing a federal crime should not depend arbitrarily on where you live."

Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr., an Illinois Democrat, also demanded a moratorium instead of "business as usual."

"If you're an African American in Texas who commits a crime that could warrant the federal death penalty, you get it. If you're white in New York City, you probably don't. ... What is this, some form of natural selection? Death penalty Darwinism?"

Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr., Illinois Democrat

Amnesty International also urged Clinton to declare a moratorium on executions.

Leahy said the study "proves once again that this is not just an Illinois problem or a Texas problem. This is a national problem."

But Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, the study's author and the nation's highest ranking black law enforcement officer, saw no need for a moratorium such as the one imposed in Illinois in January by Gov. George Ryan, a Republican.

Ryan was reacting to a period when more Illinois inmates had their death sentences overturned than were executed. Holder said, "That's not the case here in the federal system. The number of cases where we have actual claims of factual innocence are less than 1 percent." Those claims can be dealt with adequately through new presidential clemency procedures, Reno and Holder said.

Holder's study did show that death sentences in federal cases roughly reflected the racial percentages of defendants charged with capital crimes.

From 1995 through July 2000, U.S. attorneys forwarded for review the cases of 682 defendants who faced capital charges: 20 percent white; 80 percent minorities.

U.S. attorneys recommended the death penalty for 183 of them — 26 percent whites; 74 percent, minorities.

Reno approved seeking death penalties for 159 — 28 percent whites; 72 percent, minorities. All involved murders.

Ultimately, 20 defendants were sentenced to death — 20 percent whites; 80 percent, minorities.

Geographically, only nine of the 94 U.S. attorney districts accounted for 43 percent of the 183 defendants that prosecutors recommended for the death penalty. They were Puerto Rico, the eastern district of Virginia, Maryland, the eastern and southern districts of New York, western Missouri, New Mexico, western Tennessee and northern Texas.

And a total of 40 districts never recommended a death penalty.

The first federal execution since 1963 is set for Dec. 12. In August, President Clinton delayed that execution so the defendant, convicted killer Juan Raul Garza, could use new procedures to appeal for clemency.

Since the Supreme Court lifted a moratorium on executions in 1976, 665 people convicted by state courts have been executed in the United States. This year, 67 people have been executed.

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N. Broad St. & Rt. 27 at Post Office
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***Irvington**

Springsfield Ave. & Clinton Ave. Terminal
New Street
Springsfield Ave. & New St. Tied
Civic Square at City Hall
Springsfield Ave. & Maple St. (Dunkin Donuts)
Springsfield Ave. @ Post Office

***Paterson**

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Broadway St. @ D&D @ Court House
Market St. @ Corner Downtown
Market St. @ Cort St. @ McDonalds
Gordon Carfield Plaza
Dill Place & Crosby Pl. @ Post Office

***Plainfield**

Welding Ave. & E. 2nd St. @ C. Stone
Park Ave. & F&H St. by Fiat Tower
Park Ave. & Seventh St. by Scott's Drug Store
Arlington Ave. & Woodbine Ave. @ Post Office
Rock Ave. off Myrtle St. at P&H Health Center
South Ave. Blockbuster Video

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Central Ave. & S. Clinton Ave. at Corner
Central Ave. & Halsted St. @ A.P.S.

Central Ave. & Halsted St. at Dunkin' Donuts #2
Central Ave. & Evergreen St.
Central Ave. & S. Harrison St.
Main St. at Post Office
Main St. & Cleveland N.
Main St. & S. Day St.
Main St. & Lincoln St. at DMV
Main St. at Diner
Main St. @ Across from Strauss Auto
Main St. @ Northday

***Newark**

M.L.K Blvd. & 13th St.
West Market & M.L.K Blvd @ Bus Stop
UMD South Orange Ave. Entrance
Bergen St. Pathmark
University St. & New St. at University Rutgers Hosp.
Market St. & Washington St. (Old Mayor)
Market St. & Halsey St. @ Bus Stop
Broad St. & Hill St.
Broadview & Commerce
Park Place at Bus Stop
Park Pl. at Travelodge Hotel
Washington Pl. at Washington Library
Broad St. & Division St. @ Baseball Stadium
Broadview & Lincoln Hotel
Broad St. @ Broad St. Station Bus Stop
Broad St. @ Washington Park
Raymond Blvd. @ Subway
Raymond Blvd. @ Horizon Mercy
Raymond Blvd. @ NJ Transit Building
Market St. & Raymond Plaza W. @ Bus Term.
Corner of Market & Mulberry on Gateway side
Mulberry St. @ Gateway
Broad St. & Raymond Blvd. @ Subway
Franklin St. off Broad St. at Main Post Office

The mushroom that consumed an entire ninth-grade class.



It all started very innocently with a small discovery in the woods near Memorial School in Millville, New Jersey. Biology students exploring the wetlands came upon a mushroom they'd never seen before. Textbooks failed to identify the unusual fungus.

That's when Ray Jacobs' ninth-grade class became consumed by something really big.

With the help of high-speed Internet access provided by Verizon, students found a fungus

expert at the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse. They took photos of their mushroom, emailed Professor Tom Volk and in no time at all had their mushroom identified. Through the use of interactive video technology, they could even ask him questions directly.

Discoveries like this are taking place every day all over New Jersey. High-speed Internet connections and interactive video technology open doors and bring the world to the classroom by offering access to people, places and ideas regardless of geographic constraints. Verizon's vision for the future of learning is a reality in New Jersey.

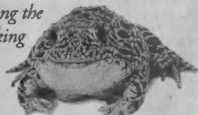
And it's just the beginning. For ninth graders in Millville, Access New JerseySM means instant access to a world of knowledge. Which means they can spend less time in front of their computers and more time learning from the world just outside their doors. So while some believe technology is making the world a smaller place, we believe it's making the world bigger.



climacodon septentrionalis, THE NORTHERN TOOTH FUNGUS



Verizon's commitment of \$80 million to deploy a high-speed network, and free equipment to connect to the network, provides New Jersey schools K-12 and public libraries with Internet access, interactive video and high-speed data transfer capabilities.



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Hal Turner: Spreading controversy

continued from A-1

racist talk as a caller to radio shows. Turner was a regular caller on the Bob Grant Show on WABC years ago, where he made comments such as "I hope Magic Johnson develops full blown AIDS," and called Martin Luther King Jr. a "scumbag," according to Rendell.

As a caller to the Sean Hannity Show on WABC-AM in 1998, Turner commented, "Without whites, blacks would still be swinging from the trees in Africa."

"I took notice of him because of what he said," Rendell remarked.

Rendell admitted that Turner has the right to his remarks, but felt that more attention should be paid to his comments.

"His racist and violent rhetoric is protected by the Constitution," said Rendell. "But the question is, why would any media outlet broadcast him and why have conservatives and Republicans not taken action to distance themselves from him?"

The best action the FAIR can take regarding Turner is to bring attention to his words.

"We feel the right to publicize hateful speech, even while defending its right to be heard," said Rendell.

Rendell said citizens have the right to challenge a station's license if they feel the station is not serving the public interest and is also damaging to the public interest. Public interest requirements are governed by the Federal Communications Commission.

Stanley questions departments rejection of school waivers

continued from A-1

centers, he said. Stanley, however, wants educators from Abbott districts to provide input on pre-schools education.

The Department of Education and the Whitman Administration need to start using people from the Abbott schools to implement the education of Abbott students," he said. "No longer should educational policy be dictated by those that have never had experience in a classroom."

The pre-school program was established in response to the state Supreme Court decision Abbott v. Burke that mandated pre-school for three and four-year olds.

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Linden celebrates 4th annual 'Night Out'

LINDEN — Municipal officials, including Union County Freeholder Nicholas P. Scutari, joined neighbors in Linden at Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Park for the community's 4th annual Linden Night Out festivities. Night Out began in 1993 to promote community awareness for crime and drug prevention and to support local police.

"It is important to have occasions such as the Night Out," said Scutari. "We should try to bring the community and police together and this is a great way to do that. The fact that so many people came is a symbol of the fact that they are (and feel) safe. The County has tried to help bring down crime through a number of programs. Among those programs with the Prosecutor's Office aimed at crime reduction are Crime Stoppers and the Courthouse Tour. The Union County Crime Stoppers Board was formed to encourage County residents who might be reluctant to share first-hand information about crime to come forward. The Courthouse Tour program enables students from schools throughout the County to see what really happens in a courtroom and hopefully learn that crime really does not pay."

Over 100 men, women and children banded together to enjoy the free event. There were T-



Union County National Night Out — Union County Freeholder Nicholas P. Scutari joined municipal officials and the people of Linden at Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Park for the community's fourth annual Linden "Night Out" festivities. Night Out began in 1993 to promote community awareness for crime and drug prevention and to support local police.

Freeholder Scutari said that the County has tried hard to bring down crime. Among those programs with the Prosecutor's Office aimed at crime reduction is "Crime Stoppers" which was formed to encourage County residents who might be reluctant to share first-hand information about crime to come forward. Shown here, Union County Freeholder Nicholas P. Scutari (left) and Eighth Ward Councilman Albert Youngblood (right) joined Linden citizens as they listened to "Night Out" speakers.

shirts for the adults and small flashlights for the children donated by East Coast Power in Linden. Of course, everyone had a chance

to enjoy some of the hot dogs and buns that were donated by Pathmark and Wonder Bread or get free bowling coupons that

evening. Night Out participants listened to officials discuss efforts in the fight against crime and the hope that they will use their parks to take them back from the crooks. Prosecutor Thomas V. Manahan, First Assistant Prosecutor James F. Keefe and Executive Assistant Prosecutor Robert P. O'Leary also attended this important event. Before the evening was over, everyone was invited to walk around the block together as a symbolic gesture of the united front that the people of Linden have against crime.

"The Freeholders would like to thank Sergeant Aslin for coordinating Linden's 'Night Out' again this year," Sullivan added, "as well as Linden Recreation Director Al Volpe and his crew for setting everything up for the event."

"In 1999, crime dropped in New Jersey, for the seventh straight year," Scutari said. "I am more than pleased that Union County was one of the statewide leaders in that decrease. Our law officials are better trained and more interactive with the communities. Together with a citizenry that is determined to claim back the streets, parks and other sections of their communities, each of our municipalities in Union County can make sure that the crime rate here continues to drop."

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CITY LIFE

A FORCE MORE POWERFUL

Television series explores a century of nonviolent conflict

The second part of "A Force More Powerful: A Century of Nonviolent Conflict," a new documentary premiering on Monday, Sept. 25 at 9 p.m., tells of humanity's most important and least understood stories — how, during a century of extreme violence, millions chose to battle the forces of brutality and oppression with nonviolent weapons — and won.

A co-production for PBS by York Zimmerman Inc. and WETA, Washington, D.C., "A Force More

Powerful" is written and produced by Steve York. Peter Ackerman, noted authority on nonviolent strategy and the co-author of Strategic Nonviolent Conflict (1994), is the series editor and principal content advisor. Distinguished actor Ben Kingsley, who won an Academy Award for his film portrayal of Mohandas Gandhi, narrates the documentary.

"These are powerful stories, about truth overcoming lies, love dissolving evil, and life eclipsing death," said former president Jimmy

Carter of the documentary. "Nonviolent valor can end oppression, and the world of the 21st century will be safer, freer and more humane if it heeds the lessons of this series."

"A Force More Powerful" expands significantly on the producing team's award winning, critically acclaimed feature-length documentary film, "A Force More Powerful," which was released to select theaters in New York, Washington DC, and Los Angeles in 1999. Hailed as "Outstanding" by the Los Angeles

Times, it has been shown at film festivals in London, Houston, Seattle and other cities.

The new PBS series is the centerpiece of a global media and educational project intended to elevate the world's understanding of how nonviolent action can succeed in overcoming dictators and securing democracy and human rights.

This month St. Martin's Press is publishing a companion book of the same name by Peter Ackerman and Jack DuVall.



An Interview with documentary makers, Peter Ackerman and Steve York.

Q: How did "A Force More Powerful" get started?

Ackerman: In a sense, the project germinated a quarter century ago with my doctoral dissertation: "Strategic Aspects of Nonviolent Resistance Movements." This served as the starting point for a book I co-authored with Christopher Krueger in 1994, Strategic Nonviolent Conflict. Jack DuVall brought the book to Steve York's attention; Steve believed these stories would offer gripping material for a documentary.

As a graduate student at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in the late sixties and early seventies, I was interested in "asymmetric conflicts," where one side had the preponderance of military power but still lost. New factors were at work that were more psychological and political than material. Guerrilla warriors like Ho Chi Minh and Che Guevara were, for many in liberation movements, the heroes then. At that time, I began to wonder about conflicts in which the asymmetry was total — that is to say, when one side fighting for their lives, freedom, or rights had no viable military option whatsoever. What did they do? In many places, they used nonviolent strategies, including strikes, non-cooperation, and an infinite variety of protests and even nonviolent sabotage.

In the 1980s, these non-violent techniques came increasingly into play as country after country was transformed into a working democracy, culminating with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the victory over apartheid in South Africa.

To my way of thinking there was not enough acknowledgment by foreign policy elites that these were not isolated events. These were successful "wars," but the brilliant part was that the winning sides weren't fighting with guns and bombs but with innovative non-violent methods. Sure there was violence happening all over the world in the 20th century, but nonviolent power was prevailing too.

When people decide they want to be free there is nothing that can stop them.

—Desmond Tutu

Q: Why does nonviolent conflict work?

Ackerman: Part of the underlying force of nonviolent resistance is that people who undertake it believe wholeheartedly in what they're doing, because they deeply feel the justice of their cause. In contrast, conventional warfare is often waged for greedy, aggressive purposes and fought by persons who have been conscripted into the fight by their government.

Nonviolent action always has the potential to prevail against ruthless opponents because it can be conducted on a huge scale and involves every citizen who wants to play a part. Its techniques flow from the dis-

ruption of the everyday normalities that the tyrant counts on to maintain power. You see it time and again, in India, in Poland, in Chile, in South Africa — millions of people became part of these movements as much as by what they refused to do as by what they did.

That is not to say that nonviolent conflict is easy to wage. It involves willingness to suffer and to be hurt but not to retaliate and cause others to hurt. Gandhi often said there were many things he was willing to die for, but nothing he was willing to kill for. In nonviolent conflict, people are willing to be beaten, or jailed, or even killed, and they will only defend themselves with their convictions, their willingness to persevere and the force of their strategy. The result of this discipline, over time, is to make the aggressor see that what he wins militarily or through terror he cannot keep for very long without massively increasing the resources required to suppress all aspects of civil society.

York: Nonviolent movements often form in response to out-and-out tyranny, but rather than subduing people, repression often energizes them. It routes public sentiment from the center to the core, that angriest middle that won't act until the extremes are cast into dramatic relief. The tide turned in Nashville, for example, when the home of a prominent black lawyer was bombed.

Such acts of violence fueled the nonviolent ranks of the civil rights movement, rallied the African-American community, engaged the white community, and caught the attention of media and government, because the contrast was devastating.

Q: So why, as you claim, is nonviolent action to misunderstood and under appreciated?

Ackerman: Several reasons, but I think the main one is that government wages war, or some organized authority uses violence, whereas nonviolent action is a diffused people's action, and so it's not easily seen and followed. And because, in

small groups, people can be brought out to protest almost anything, there's a "fringe element" that taints some of these ideas. For example, I heard recently that certain animal rights activists protested an episode of the Survivor TV show because someone on the program roasted a rat for dinner, and these protestors were defending the rights of rats.

Now the animal rights people have actually waged a very successful campaign over the past 20 years to get people to stop wearing fur, to lessen cruelty to animals in mean and gratuitous ways, to make people more sensitive to the feelings and lives of other creatures besides humans, and that's a good thing.

But then you get a bunch of people marching in front of CBS screaming "Save the Rats," the media jump on it and people think: "Aha! Crazy activists." So there's

this impression that the only bona fide power struggles are those that are fought militarily and that nonviolent strategy can only be used by powerless fringe groups, which are barely tolerated in benign societies.

Another important aspect of why nonviolent conflict is misunderstood and under-appreciated is because it's so diverse in its practice and methods and participants.

The media (much less historians) don't know how to recognize where it is operating. If country A sends troops into country B, the sides are clearly defined and, literally, the battle lines are drawn. If you're not dealing with international conflict between huge armies,

but rather with efforts to undermine the entrenched power of the autocrat or invader, and you combine that with cumulative action by many people on many fronts — a boycott here, a demonstration there, a petition, a work-slowdown — the location is no longer clear. Where do the media send the cameras, or how does a historian frame a simple narrative?

Q: The media often focus on leaders. Is that a good way to delve into nonviolent movements?

Ackerman: There are two important things about leadership in these conflicts. One is that the leaders themselves are often reluctant leaders and even more reluctant heroes. They're not power mad, they're not looking for glory — some of them don't

even want to be leaders; they just want to stop the tyranny or the inequity, whatever. Which brings us to the second point, which is that when there is no clear leadership, movements lose their focus and momentum.

York: The American civil rights movement has become identified with Martin Luther King Jr., who was a phenomenal

15 ways to protest nonviolently

- Picketing
- Group lobbying
- Leaflets, pamphlets, and books
- Letters of opposition or support
- Social boycott
- Singing
- Vigils
- Parades
- Mock funerals
- Teach-Ins
- Reluctant and slow compliance
- Sitdown
- Selective patronage
- Worker's strikes
- Prayer and worship



leader — but the fact is, he wasn't alone. In Nashville, Jim Lawson and Bernard Lafayette were central to the Nashville protests.

Lawson was, in fact, one of the architects of the civil rights movement, because he trained students and other demonstrators in nonviolent tactics that he himself learned from Gandhi's people in India. But in many nonviolent conflicts, a paramount leader may not be necessary, because ordinary people on their own initiative can take nonviolent action.

Horoscope

IF THIS WEEK IS YOUR BIRTHDAY: You'll have some inspired thoughts about either a business or financial matter. This is the right time to tell a romantic interest how much you care. Cooperation from others may be difficult to obtain. Singles may not be aware of insincere newcomers.

ARIES
(March 21-April 20)

Resist any temptations to gloss over details. This week they need your careful scrutiny. You will get along down early, but later your mind may wander and energy level will slow down. Exercise initiative and watch doors open for you. The chance you've been waiting for is here.

TAURUS
(April 21-May 21)

Weekend getaways and recreational pastimes are highlighted this week. Watch your spending. Patience will be needed because you will tend to rush into certain things. Enjoy times with friends. If little things start going wrong, take a break and reflect.

GEMINI
(May 22-June 21)

There's an accent on family life and domestic matters this week. One family member may need encouragement from you. You are now ready to investigate new career opportunities. Explore your options. Both travel and recreational pastimes are happily highlighted.

CANCER
(June 22-July 23)

A burdensome responsibility is lifted from your shoulders this week. Try not to be overly critical of a child. You may change your perspective towards a financial matter. Take care to go easy on your use of credit. Guard against romantic tiffs.

LEO
(July 24-August 23)

Getting your house in tip top shape will be a priority during the week. Avoid any arguments about money. Luck will be with you especially concerning partnership matters, legal affairs and travel. Some will make marriage plans. Opportunity is found everywhere.

VIRGO
(August 24-September 23)

You will have a good head for fact and figures now. Attend to bookkeeping and meet with financial advisors. Unexpected business developments are to your advantage. You will achieve the most success by accepting offered suggestions and cooperating with others.

LIBRA
(September 24-October 23)

This week it may be best to avoid causing emotional scenes with any partners. Romance will have a dreamy aspect for you. You and a lover will be very much on the same wavelength. There will be a social connection that will prove helpful in business.

SCORPIO
(October 24-November 22)

You may meet with extra incidental expenditures right now. However, the impulsive buy may not be the correct choice. Be sensible in regards to spending. Mix-ups in communication are possible now, or some information you receive will be in error. Avoid commitments without advice.

SAGITTARIUS
(November 23-December 31)

A small disappointment may arise in regards to a friendship this week. But you will be pleased with the positive business and financial developments that occur now. Either you or your partner may spend extravagantly. It's not a good time to loan money. Protect your resources.

CAPRICORN
(December 22-January 20)

This week you may make up with someone from whom you've been estranged. An old friend gives you good advice this week. A home matter may require attention. You may be making travel plans on the spur of the moment. Money developments are on a positive note. Avoid neglecting duties.

AQUARIUS
(January 21-February 19)

Your cleverness and efficiency will bring you notable success at work this week. But be careful in financial dealings. You will be a welcome addition at any gathering, for you're the life of the party. Avoid any flippant remarks. Things may be a bit hectic on the homefront. Be patient with family members.

PISCES
(February 20-March 20)

Utilize your time wisely this week. Don't spread yourself too thin. Make a schedule. You may not get around to a task that really needs to be done. You will achieve the greatest success by helping others to solve problems. Guard against overindulgence. Guard against overindulgence.

NJN makes TV roar

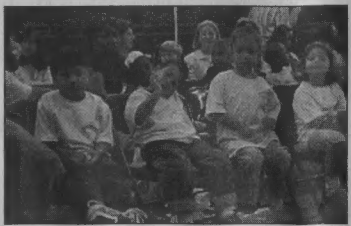
New PBS program, Between the Lions, helps kids learn to read

TRENTON—NJN celebrated the expansion of its weekday block of Ready to Learn programming and the launch of the second season of PBS's critically acclaimed children's series, "Between the Lions," which features a family of puppet lions, who live in and run a magical library. NJN hosted its celebration at one of New Jersey's "magical libraries," The Newark Public Library, on Monday, September 11 with special guests that included approximately 100 children, parents, teachers and caregivers from community organizations in the Newark area.

During the afternoon program, the participating children met "Cleo," the realistic marionette lion, and navigated through interactive play stations that included a television station, a coloring corner and booth at which The Newark Public Library disseminated library card applications and free books, courtesy of NJN's Ready to Learn program.

"Between the Lions" combines the best of phonics and whole language, and serves as the centerpiece of a multimedia literacy initiative that includes a Web site (www.wgbhkids.org/lions), books, videos, parent workshops, teacher guides and other outreach materials. A recent study by the University of Kansas found that kindergarten students who viewed only 8.5 hours of the program over a four-week period significantly improved their reading skills.

Produced by WGBH Boston and Sirius Thinking, Ltd., "Between



Kids are ready for a glimpse of their favorite characters from "Between the Lion" at the NJN celebration at Newark Public Library

the Lions" features an engaging variety of entertaining animation, puppet, live action, music video and graphic segments to supplement the stories and address the curriculum goals.

NJN's Ready to Learn program provides a unique contribution to the nationwide PBS goal that all children start school "ready to learn." Targeted to children ages 2-12, Ready to Learn features the PBS programs and characters that children love and that parents have come to trust including Arthur, Barney & Friends, Between the Lions, Dragon Tales, Mister Rogers' Neighborhood, Noddy, Plaza Sésamo, Reading Rainbow, Sesame Street, Teletubbies, Wimzie's House and Zoom.

Help! I'm quite successful, but still unhappy!

Dear Gwendolyn:

I have been writing and submitting poems to record companies since age 15. Two years ago I submitted my favorite poem for possible acceptance. Within six weeks I had offers from eight production companies and nine groups wanting to record the song.

After securing a lawyer, I sold the song and six months later I became a millionaire. Life has changed drastically for me since that time. I lost my wife, three cars, house and furniture. I'm presently trying to hold the small amount of money I was able to retain.

I cannot truthfully say that my wife caused my demise; it was the fame. Instead of putting attention to my wife and children, I became a party-goer and a party-giver. People were constantly staying at my house for days and into weeks after one of my big parties. My wife left and moved into an apartment with the children. I continued to party.

One morning following one of my parties, the police raided the house and confiscated large amounts of cocaine. I was handcuffed and taken to jail and to rid myself of that trouble, I had to pay a hefty sum in attorney fees.

Gwendolyn, I tried so hard for so long, why did I make such a stupid mistake when I finally acquired success?

Help, Jim

Dear Jim:

Money is difficult to attain, and to most people it is difficult to maintain. It is a known fact that when you have money, you have friends. The irony to the story is that they are not true friends, but merely people who make a practice of being in the midst of those who have more.

Let me tell you this: You may never again reach the status of "millionaire." However, it has happened so don't totally erase the idea. I personally have a friend who has admitted to being a three-time millionaire and three-times broke. Like yourself, he too had people coming and coming not coming and going. Whether you have money or no money, never entertain people not of your character.

Don't stop writing your poems and don't stop submitting them for publication. I feel you are now in a position where your experience can help others to beware of the money-seeking values of the world. Let some of your new writings reflect this.

Jim, most individuals do not have a goal. They strive for nothing, but make a big effort to bring others into their realm. One cannot say these individuals failed because they never tried to achieve in the first place.

I want you to take your failure as a lesson learned, and do not become depressed. Think about it. The richness of life is not based on fame and fortune, but mainly on the joys that come without a price.

Quick Cooking:

Mango Chicken

It need not take hours to produce an out-of-the-ordinary dish with a gently exotic touch that suggests a faraway origin.

Here's a recipe for Caribbean-style Mango Chicken that asks of the cook only 30 minutes start to finish. It's one of many appetizing, practical suggestions in the new book "Better Homes and Gardens 'Big Book of Healthy Family Dinners'" Meredith Books, \$24.95 (hardcover).

Nutrition, not privation, is the principle guiding the book's editors. They say they have trimmed fat, calories and sodium, but not flavor.

Their recipe selection is generous, in addition to Saffron Lobster With Couscous, a fine dinner centerpiece, they include snacks such as Peasant Pizza With Goat Cheese; breakfast ideas such as Blueberry Pancakes With Orange Sauce, and Desserts from Mini-Chocolate Cream Puffs to Berry-Lemon Trifle.

(Preparation and cooking time: 30 minutes)

1/2 cup reduced-sodium chicken broth
2 teaspoons finely shredded lime peel or orange peel
2 tablespoons lime juice
2 teaspoons brown sugar
2 teaspoons curry powder
1 teaspoon cornstarch
12 ounces skinless, boneless chicken breast halves or thighs
2 teaspoons peanut oil or cooking oil

2 cloves garlic, minced
1 cup sliced red onion
2 cups chopped, peeled mango or papaya
2 cups hot cooked rice (see note)
Lime peel strips (optional)

For the sauce, in a small bowl stir together the broth, shredded lime or orange peel, lime juice, brown sugar, curry powder and cornstarch; set aside.
Rinse chicken; pat dry with paper towels. Cut chicken into bite-size strips; set aside.
In a large wok or 12-inch skillet, heat oil over medium-high heat. Add garlic; stir-fry for 30 seconds.

Add onion slices; stir-fry for 3 minutes. Remove onion mixture from wok. Add chicken; stir-fry for 2 to 3 minutes or until chicken is no longer pink. Push chicken from center of wok.

Stir sauce; add to center of wok. Cook and stir until thickened and bubbly. Return onion mixture to the wok. Add mango or papaya. Cook and stir about 2 minutes or until heated through. Serve immediately over rice. If desired, garnish with lime peel strips.

Makes 4 servings.

Note: To complement the dish, the editors suggest, cook the rice accompaniment with a little fresh ginger and chopped mint.

Nutrition information per serving: 301 cal., 5 g total fat (1 g saturated fat), 45 mg chol., 125 mg sodium, 44 g carbs., 3 g fiber, 20 g pro.

—By The Associated Press

Diversions

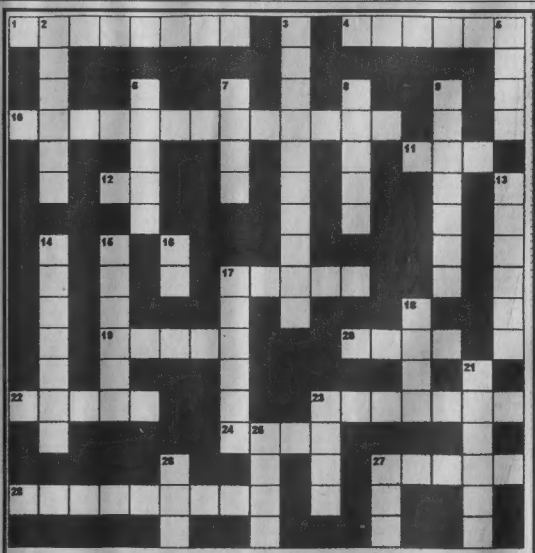
Fill in the crossword with the answer to clues below.

Across

- 1 First African American crew to take a warship into combat
- 4 She was the publisher of 28 Across
- 10 Her given name is Eleanor Fagan
- 11 9 Down is the older sister of this Calloway
- 12 First Black woman honored on a postage stamp (ink)
- 17 The sacred book of the Muslims
- 19 First Black reporter allowed to attend White House conferences
- 20 In the Bible, he was the first king of Israel
- 22 Fabric with a soft, thick pile
- 23 Paper that 14 Down column appeared in, "The ___ Freeman"
- 24 Universal Negro Improvement Association (abbr)
- 27 Wofflike, flesh-eating animal of Africa
- 28 First Black newspaper written for and by women

Down

- 2 A choosing
- 3 Booker T. Washington's middle name
- 5 The back of the neck
- 6 Doctor of Letters (abbr)
- 7 First Black quarterback to play at the Super Bowl, ___ Williams
- 8 Name of the ship that 1 Across was on, USS ___
- 9 First female to head an all-male band, ___ Calloway
- 13 Centenary Biblical Institute was transformed into this State University
- 14 She began the first Black woman's weekly column
- 15 The name of 14 Down column, "Our ___ Department"
- 16 First civil rights leader honored on a postage stamp (init)
- 17 A Chinese system of self-defense
- 18 Month of Independence Day
- 21 Type of toast that's mixed with egg and milk before frying
- 23 National Association of Black Journalists (abbr)
- 25 Close
- 26 Central Standard Time (abbr)
- 27 Health, Education and Welfare (abbr)



Heartbeat Calendar

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

NEW BRUNSWICK—New Horizons Post Cancer Treatment Support Group meets the third Wednesday of each month at Saint Peter's Hospital from 7-8:30 p.m. For more information, call (732) 745-6229.

JERSEY CITY—National Latin American Coalition is sponsoring "Exploring Partnerships in Health Community and Affairs" at the Jersey City Medical Center. For more information, call (201) 915-2182.

JERSEY CITY—Jersey City Medical Center is sponsoring Spanish Language Support Group for breast cancer survivors 3-5 p.m. For more information, call (201) 915-2000 ext 3179.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

UNION—Union Hospital's Center For Kids & Family is hosting a seminar on grandparenting. For more information, call (908) 810-9523.

TEANECK—Holy Name Hospital is sponsoring "A spotlight on menopause" lecture from 7-9 p.m. For more information, call (201) 833-7100.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

NEW BRUNSWICK—Saint Peter's University Hospital hosts "Health Issues for Today's Woman" from 12-4 p.m. For more information, call (732) 745-6229.

PISCATAWAY—The Raritan Valley Links are hosting a 2-mile Walkathon at Rutgers University Livingston Campus. For more information, call (908) 561-4062.

BELLEVILLE—Clara Maass Medical Center is hosting free Men's Health Awareness day with events beginning at 7 a.m. For more information, call (973) 450-2213.

PLAINFIELD—The Union County Cancer Screening program is offering free prostate, breast and other forms of cancers for free. For more information, call (908) 226-8000.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

JERSEY CITY—Children's Hospital of Hudson County is hosting a 5K marathon. For more information, call (201) 915-2040.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

EDISON—JFK Johnson Rehabilitation Institute is hosting a seminar on new hearing aid technology from 8-4:30 p.m. For more information, call (732) 205-1449.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

ELIZABETH—The Union County Rape Crisis Center will begin training for volunteers that will assist rape survivors. For more information, call (908) 527-4711.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

SPRINGFIELD—The Sharing Network is holding a open house for volunteers. For more information, call (973) 379-4535.

JERSEY CITY—Liberty Wellness Center is sponsoring a support group for breast cancer survivors from 5-8 p.m. For more information, call (201) 915-2000 ext 3179.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Saint Peter's Hospital is hosting a voter registration drive from 10-12 p.m. For more information, call (732) 745-6699.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

SECAUCUS—Meadowlands Hospital is offering a meditation class on Thursdays and Mondays. For more information, call (201) 362-3180.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

JERSEY CITY—100 Black Men of New Jersey is sponsoring a village gathering with health screenings food and entertainment from 10a-6p.m. For more information, call (201) 915-2042.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2

NEW BRUNSWICK—Saint Peter's University Hospital is offering a program for adults with emphysema, chronic bronchitis and asthma. For more information, call (732) 745-6800.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17

TEANECK—Holy Name Hospital is offering an Organizational Therapy program. For more information, call (201) 833-7100.

TEANECK—Holy Name Hospital is sponsoring a seminar on menopause and breast health from 7-9 p.m. For more information, call (201) 833-7100.

Send your heartbeat calendar events to:

City News Heartbeat
111 Mulberry St., Suite 1-F
Newark, NJ 07102

September is black health month: What will you do to get healthy?

Can DNA research be used to trace black lineage?

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—According to published reports, some researchers have begun directing DNA research technology toward investigating the genetic lineage many African Americans lost through the institution of slavery.

In Boston this fall, some 300 African-American families will participate in gathering DNA samples from inside the mouths of family members.

At Howard University in Washington, D.C., a geneticist announced that DNA analysis will soon be offered.

In Manhattan, the African Burial Ground project has been assembling a database of the DNA of African-Americans buried long ago on what is now the site of an office building.



Children have fun, learn more about hemophilia



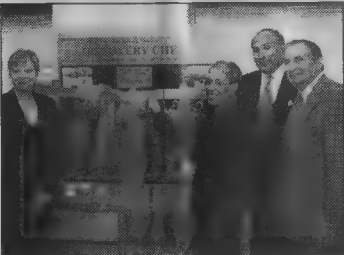
Pictured (l to r) are Milburn resident Samuel Elgow; Ellen White, RN, BSN, Hemophilia Nurse Coordinator for Children's Hospital; and Jersey City resident Zachary Nemin.

The Children's Hospital of New Jersey Hemophilia Treatment Center at Newark Beth Israel Medical Center and Hemophilia Resources of America (HRA) recently collaborated to present a "Kids Workshop" for pediatric hemophilia patients and their parents.

Developed to foster kids' self-esteem and pos-

itive thinking, the workshop offered age-appropriate activities to help participants better understand hemophilia. Parents were also provided with valuable educational tools to help their children better understand and cope with their disease. In the picture, children are having fun making bottles out of Play-Doh.

Discovery Chest teaches kids about health issues



The unveiling of a "discovery chest," highlighted the launch of a unique outreach initiative for pediatric patients, called "The Art of Healing: Hospital Museum Youth Program." The program is a joint project by The Newark Museum and Children's Hospital of New Jersey (CHNJ) at Newark Beth Israel Medical Center. Through this initiative, the museum has an on-going presence at CHNJ offering learning opportunities to children, grades 3-12 who are hospitalized for comprehensive treatment of acute and chronic illnesses. The collaborative program was made possible in large part by a \$100,000 grant to the museum from the Healthcare Foundation of New Jersey, headquartered in Roseland. Additional support for the project has been provided by Lucent Technologies Foundation, based in Murray Hill.

Pictured (l to r) are Mary Sue Swensky Price, Director of The Newark Museum; Arlene Lieberman, President, Board of Trustees of The Newark Museum; Ronald J. Del Mauro, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Saint Barnabas Health Care System; and Lester Lieberman, Chairman of the Healthcare Foundation of New Jersey.

Local Health Highlights

Brochure gives advice on assisting the blind

NEW YORK — As part of its National Vision Awareness Campaign, The Jewish Guild for the Blind is offering a new version of its brochure for people who want to learn more about the correct way to interact with a blind or visually impaired person. Entitled "Assisting People with Vision Loss," it is designed to help sighted people understand how best to assist family, friends, colleagues or strangers who may be blind or visually impaired on the street, at work and in the home.

For a free copy of this brochure, write: Public Relations Department, The Jewish Guild for the Blind, 15 West 65th St., New York, NY 10023 or call Victoria Keller at (212) 769-6268.

7th annual Parkinson's Unity Walk in Central Park on Sept. 24

NEW YORK — "Fund the research. Find the Cure."

This is the theme of the 7th Annual Parkinson's Unity Walk, which takes place on Sunday, Sept. 24 at Central Park. The 2-mile recreational walk route is completely wheelchair accessible. The event starts at 11:30 a.m. at the Bandshell, where there will also be other activities, including gentle exercises, face-painting for kids, live music and refreshments. All participants can enter the walk at 5th Avenue and 72nd Street.

Team walkers must register in advance, either online or by fax at (212) 873-6717.

The lapse between onset and diagnosis explains why the average age of onset is 57, but 30 percent of people with Parkinson's are under the age of 50, and 10 percent are diagnosed under 40.

For more information, call (212) 580-6505.

Links, Sharing Network host walk to spotlight organ donation

SPRINGFIELD — The Sharing Network announced that The Raritan Valley Chapter of The Links, Inc. will hold a two mile Walk-A-Thon for health and wellness to launch the national "Linkages to Life" program.

The program will focus awareness on organ, tissue and bone marrow transplants.

The Walk-A-Thon will take place at the Livingston campus of Rutgers University on Sept. 23, at 8:15 a.m. Proceeds from the event will go towards The Sharing Network's outreach programs. The Sharing Network will partner with The Links, Inc. during the year to provide educational seminars to inform the community of the option to donate.

"We are very happy to be partnering with The Sharing Network to raise awareness of the life-saving benefits of organ donation," said Emma Massey, Raritan Valley Chapter president. "There is a national fight between The Links, Inc.'s national project, Linkages to Life, and The Sharing Network. Together we can help resolve many of the health issues facing our community."

To join the New Jersey Organ and Tissue Registry, (800) SHARE-NJ.

Destroying pimples

Acne is caused when sebum produced by the body blocks oil glands by sebum, which then dilate, causing whiteheads, blackheads and cysts. The underlying etiology may be linked to stress, hormone fluctuations or a strong family history of acne.

The basic steps involved in successfully caring for acne include washing your face two or three times a day, using oil free facial makeup, sunblock and moisturizer.

The habit of picking pimples is one that should be stopped immediately, as picking can lead to dark marks and may also lead to pitted scarring.

Dermatologists pick topical and oral medications based on skin sensitivity and prior medications, not on the basis of age. Topical medications commonly prescribed by dermatologists include: Benzoyl peroxide (Benzoyl four percent or eight percent), azelic acid (Azelaic), tretinoin cream (Retin A) and adapalene gel (Differin).



Furthermore, oral medications can help significantly when topical medications are not enough. These oral medications include: minocycline (Dynacin), doxycycline (Monodox) and for recalcitrant cystic acne, isotretinoin (Accutane). Finally, I always stress oil-free sunblock and usually strongly recommend a series of chemical peels to even out the texture and tone of acne prone skin. For stubborn acne that persists while over the counter medications, consult a board certified dermatologist immediately.

Dr. Jeanine Dornier is the director of Image Dermatology in Montclair and is an assistant attending physician at Beth Israel Medical Center in New York City.

The Alliance of Black Telecommunications Employees, Inc. and The Alliance of Black NCR Employees, Inc.



present
The Ninth Annual
Black Tie Gala Benefit Dinner & Entertainment
to support
The United Negro College Fund (UNCF) &
The Alliance Scholarship Fund

This year's benefit entitled
A Bridge to Educational Excellence
will feature

Recurring Artists
Blue Magic and
Ray, Goodman & Brown featuring WINFREE

Saturday, October 7, 2000
Parsippany Hilton Hotel
Parsippany, New Jersey
6:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

To purchase individual tickets, contact one of the following SELECT-A-TICKET locations or visit <http://www.selectaticket.com/> through Friday, September 22, 2000

> Bridgewater Commons Mall 908-707-1600
> Morris County Area - Riverdale 908-582-1592
> Garden State Area 201-909-3700

After September 22, 2000, please contact one of the following people for tickets:

> Grace Wallace (908) 630-2431
> Tom King (908) 582-1592
> Laura Harris (908) 234-5548
> Wonneta Phillips (908) 630-2534

A different kind of justice

By Kam Williams

An interview with new TV Judge Glenda Hatchett

Since Judge Warner and The People's Court, television has experienced an explosion of no-nonsense, in your face tele-jurists, from Ed Koch to Judge Judy to Judge Joe Brown and beyond. Throwing her gavel into the ring of black robes this fall is Glenda Hatchett, the State of Georgia's first presiding African-American Judge. But don't expect Glenda to dash out that abrasive brand of justice, which has become the staple of boob tube jurisprudence.

For Judge Hatchett staked her career as the head of one of the largest juvenile court systems on a compassionate approach to the law. For instance, when her courtroom apparently intimidated an eight year-old, who had been abandoned by his mother, Glenda left the bench to comfort him.

"That child didn't need someone waving a gavel at him," she explained to me. "He needed a hug." Hatchett, a recent recipient of the NAACP's Thurgood Marshall Award, uses the bench almost as a pulpit, delivering sermons of encouragement in her unconventional approach to the job. A mother of two, herself, Glenda has days when the emotional intensity of her work overwhelms her.

"Childhood is supposed to be a time of joy and wonder," she explains, speaking of the day, "that I got on my knees and said, 'God, I am not sure I can do this job. I don't know that I can see this kind of pain every day.'" Now, courtesy of a television show syndicated by Columbia TriStar, the nation will have an opportunity to observe her delicate balance of child advocacy with a sworn duty to mete out justice. I interviewed the bright, attractive Hatchett recently about her new program.

KW: How did you decide to become a lawyer?

GH: "I wasn't sure if I would practice law, but I thought that a law degree would broaden my options. And when I started practicing, I fell in love with litigation."

KW: I see that, earlier in your career, you worked as in-house counsel for Delta Airlines? That's quite an achievement, given the obstacles for a black woman. How did you land that position?

GH: "It was extremely hard. But I became the highest-ranking black woman in the company."

KW: And what led you to become a judge?

GH: "I had grown up in the Deep South at a time when segregation was the rule of the day, but I also grew up in a household where my parents made me believe that being a girl, and black, was not a curse, but a blessing. That served me well and that is the kind of message that I've tried to reinforce in my courtroom."

KW: A large percentage of African-Americans end-up in prison. How do you feel about that?

GH: "We have to be proactive to figure out what we need to do to try to keep our children out of the grips of the juvenile justice system. Sure racial profiling and a number of other factors give rise to a disproportionate number of our children being brought to prison. Having said that, we as a community have to do a better job. I believe in the role of rehabilitation, but I believe even more deeply in the role the Community has to play in prevention."

KW: Is it hard to send a child away to prison, especially when you can see the sociological reasons for his or her illegal behavior?

GH: "I've taken an oath. I make no bones about it. If the situation mandates, I follow the law. I've done it, I've had to do it. If someone in my court is found guilty of murder, then yes, I am going to send them to jail. But what is more compelling is the question of what we could have done much earlier in this person's life."

KW: So what type of message do you want your show to convey?

We have to be pro-active to figure out what we need to do to try to keep our children out of the grips of the juvenile justice system.

—Judge Glenda Hatchett



GH: "I want everyone to realize that we can really make a difference. I think we can do a better job of inspiring young people to really stretch and reach their potential."

KW: How will your show be different from the other 'judge' shows?

GH: "After I make a decision, the case

won't just end there. We're going to take a camera out and follow a young person who has to spend a night in jail or at a rehab center or at a morgue. If somebody needs counseling, we'll make sure they get it! We're also going to have a Scared Straight type program and some very sobering discussions about domestic abuse."

Poetry Corner

All poets should send their submissions to poetry submissions to Artz Wednesday, 111 Mulberry St., Suite 1-F, Newark, NJ 07102
Sorry, submissions will not be returned. No phone calls please.

A Spoken Token

Given a chance to only receive half the light
Life gets so rough at times we don't even know
what's right
Residing in a world we don't even like; Scared
to fight
Do you remember the Movements?
Garvey tried to take it back on ships
Reciprocals of solving problems backwards
Who can change and reveal the Truth?
No one recognizes the youth until they kill your
Realities of Prison targeting; Can I get a hand
What if everything was taken back and it started
getting hard again
We'll only stand strong with unity
What's destined is soon to be
Clear the Dark Clouds hovering for better ways
Then notice Stormy Weather metamorphosing to
Better Days

Rasheed-Amir Willis

'Innocence' a taut tale of youth in crisis

By Maggie Bergara
For AP Special Features

Jane Mendelsohn's novel "Innocence" (Riverrhead, 199 pages, \$21.95) is a taut page-turner that unfolds through the eyes of Beckett, a 14-year-old girl who teeters on the line between reality and imagination.

Beckett is going through changes that only a mother could help her with. But her mother recently died, a bloody, unexpected death, and now Beckett is con-

sumed with thoughts of her own blood... and she believes that others are also so consumed.

She and her father have just moved from the suburbs to the city, and Beckett's having to adjust to new surroundings while still mourning for her mother is just the beginning of her unraveling. Her emotionally needy father plans to marry the school nurse, her body is going through major changes, some girls from school have committed suicide, and her therapist has prescribed antidepressants.

The drugs give Beckett artificial confidence. She falls in with a clique she calls "the beautiful girls" and falls in love

with Tobey, who is viciously attacked later in a diner men's room by a mysterious woman.

Some scenes recall other tales of youth in crisis — "Go Ask Alice" and "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden" come to mind — with a dash of paranoia ala "Rosemary's Baby." One can never be quite sure of Beckett's version of things, and it's part of the novel's appeal. You want to figure it out, you have to!

Mendelsohn has a remarkable gift for calling up gorgeous visuals: "Here, everything is color. The grass a stained-glass green. The blue between the leaves. Visions and voices escape from the mud like butterflies up into the trees."

Mystery offers a puzzle within a puzzle

By Mary Campbell
AP Newsfeatures Writer

For most readers, a murder mystery is a puzzle to be solved. It has clues that will lead you to the solution... if you're as clever as the book's detective.

Parnell Hall's novel "Last Puzzle & Testament" (Bantam, 339 pages, \$23.95) has a clever premise, nicely worked out. There's a crossword puzzle for readers to solve. And even though the book contains a couple of murders, its tone

remains rather jolly.

Elderly, rich Emma Hurley dies. Her brother, two nieces and two nephews attend the reading of the will, which says her estate will go to the first one who solves a 40-year-old crossword puzzle Emma has left behind.

The judge is the local newspaper's Puzzle Lady, Cora Felton, whose crosswords are actually created by her niece, Sherry.

Soon, a crossword puzzle grid and one-fourth of its clues are found under Emma's desk blotter, and Cora and Sherry and the Hurley relatives are arguing and hustling around town seeking help with the clues.

A word in the puzzle — "counthouse" — sends Cora and Sherry to the court-

house, where clues to another fourth of the puzzle are found under a chair in the jury box. They give those clues to the Hurleys.

The plot winds tighter. Cora and Sherry go through a big house in the dark, which is rather scary. They're now following different clues.

The story also has a bit of romance. Sherry is interested in a young newspaper reporter when his old flame, who's absolutely gorgeous, returns to town. This device, not unknown in mysteries, gains support for and identification with Sherry from female readers who might not be gorgeous themselves.

But "Last Puzzle & Testament" does have something rare — crossword grids with relatively easy clues.

Books

What married couples should know about Security Insurance

By Philip Matarese
Social Security Manager in Newark

When you get married, a lot of things change. Things that you own become your spouse's, and things that your spouse owns become yours. You pay your bills together, and handle your finances together. The old adage, "what's mine is yours and what's yours is mine" often becomes a literal reality. This is how Social Security views a marriage when dealing with Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients and applicants.

SSI is a public assistance program administered by Social Security that makes monthly payments to people with little or no income who are, unable to meet their basic needs. A person must be determined to be disabled, blind, or must be 65 years or older in order to qualify for SSI benefits. Also, applicants must meet income and resource requirements.

It is important to remember that when you are married, the income of your spouse must be considered in addition to your own in determining whether or not you are eligible. Since SSI is a "needs-based" program, any income you or your spouse receives must be used to determine whether or not you are able to receive payments.

Also, the things that you and

your spouse own may make you ineligible for SSI. For married couples, your resources and the resources of your spouse cannot be more than a total of \$3,000. Resources are the things that you and your spouse own, such as cash, bank accounts, stocks, bonds, real estate, property and cars.

Some items of value are not counted as resources, such as the home you live in, and in most cases, your primary car. Items you have for personal use generally do not count as resources, such as furniture, appliances, clothing and wedding bands.

If you and your spouse are both blind or disabled or over 65, be sure to remember that you will receive the couple's rate rather than two times the individual rate. Since the two of you have the same rent or mortgage payment, the same utility bills and the same expenses, it usually costs less for a married couple to live than for two individuals living in separate places. For this reason, if both people are on SSI, the rate is significantly more than an individual's, but less than two separate people.

If you receive SSI or you are considering filing an application and want more information, you can contact us online at www.ssa.gov or call toll-free, 1-800-772-1213, or contact your local Social Security office.

Quiz: How financially fit are you and how well do you manage money

Want to improve your personal finances?

Start by taking this quiz to get an idea of how well you've managed your money so far. Choose the score that best describes your current financial management practices: 5 = always, 4 = very often, 3 = usually, 2 = seldom, and 1 = never. When you're done, add up your scores for each of the 20 questions below. The summary at the end of the quiz tells how you're doing.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT:

1. I have a bank checking account or credit union share draft account with which to pay bills.
2. I have enough money to pay my rent or mortgage payment and other household expenses.
3. I have enough money to pay for an emergency, such as a large car repair.
4. I have written financial goals with a date and dollar cost (e.g., \$10,000 for a car in 2004).
5. I have a written plan (budget) for spending my money.
6. I keep organized financial records and can find important documents easily.
7. I know my federal marginal tax bracket (e.g., 15 percent, 28 percent).
8. I calculate my net worth (assets minus debts) annually.

SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS:

9. I save regularly for long-term financial goals, such as education for my children and retirement.
10. I have at least three months' expenses set aside in a readily accessible account (e.g., money market mutual fund).

11. I increase my savings when I receive a salary increase.
 12. I have a personal investment account for retirement, other than an employee pension.
 13. I have money spread across more than one type of investment (e.g., stocks, bonds, mutual funds, CDs).
 14. The after-tax yield of my savings and investments is greater than the rate of inflation.
- INSURANCE AND ESTATE PLANNING:**
15. I have insurance to cover "big" unexpected expenses, such as a hospital bill or disability.
 16. I have a current will.

CREDIT:

17. Less than half of one week's pay goes to my credit cards, student loans, and car payments.
18. I pay credit card bills in full to avoid interest charges.
19. I comparison shop for major purchases by checking at least three sources.
20. I avoid impulse purchases and do not use shopping as a form of recreation.

Scoring

Scoring for the financial fitness quiz is as follows:

0 - 20 points: You need lots of help. But don't despair. It's never too late to take action to improve your finances.

21 - 40 points: You are headed for financial difficulty. Now is the time to take action to reverse the trend.

41 - 60 points: You are doing a fair job of managing your finances and have taken some steps in the right direction.

61 - 80 points: You are doing a good job and are above average in managing your finances.

81 - 100 points: You are in excellent financial shape. Keep up the good work.

Note: Items that you scored with a 1, 2, or 3 are actions that you should consider taking in the future to improve your finances.

This Money 2000 message is sponsored by Rutgers Cooperative Extension. Money 2000 is a program designed to increase the financial well-being of New Jersey residents through increased savings and reduced household debt. For further information about Money 2000 and other educational programs, contact your local Rutgers Cooperative Extension office.

Internet tips that makes life easier

(NU) — Need help understanding mutual funds? Visit www.ici.org.

•Rent DVD movies and not have to worry about due dates when you visit www.netflix.com.

•Learn to protect yourself from dog bites. Visit www.plastic-surgery.com.

•Music fans are learning about new bands when they visit www.fastband.com.

•Need help building a water garden? Visit www.homeonline.com.

•Interested in online auctions? Find out about all the sites at www.geocities.com.

•Make money just by using a screensaver. Visit www.adavers.com to learn more.

•Do you like sampling new products? Visit www.principal.com.

•Need a new faucet? Visit www.principal.com.

•Learn about Lou Gehrig's Disease. Visit www.ndausa.org.

•Become an indirect voter. Visit www.geopolitical.com to learn who deserves your vote.

•Fat Albert art is going on the auction block. Visit www.artels.com to learn more.

•Cartoon fans love free downloads available at www.throttled-box.com.

•Need help buying a computer? Visit www.rcseshop.com.

•Internet printing is on the rise. Visit www.hp.com to learn more.

•Interested in free stuff? Visit www.freeit.com.

—Job Market—

NJ Workers are satisfied and optimistic

MONTCLAIR, NJ — While Labor Day has its roots planted in the soil of labor unrest, this year's holiday is marked by overwhelming job satisfaction and economic optimism according to an opinion poll of 800 randomly selected New Jersey workers commissioned by Gibbs College.

The statewide survey reported that 87 percent of New Jersey workers report being satisfied with their current job. 84 percent have a sense of security in their job and 88 percent hold an optimistic outlook for the future of the state's economy.

The current unemployment data in New Jersey offers a strong explanation for some of the survey's main findings; with the state boasting a joblessness rate below 4.0 for the past five months. According to the Department of Labor statistics, this July's unemployment rate of 3.7 percent was the third lowest on record, a full percentage point lower than the 4.7 percent rate of July 1999.

"As a college with close ties to many

New Jersey businesses, it is important for us to have the latest information on the state's employment trends," said Gibbs College President Mary Jo Greco. "Both our survey results and the state's unemployment data clearly indicate that New Jersey is currently experiencing a worker's market."

The study also uncovered some interesting factors impacting job satisfaction rates. In companies with less than 10 employees, 61 percent of employees were very satisfied with their job; the figure drops to 52 percent in midsize companies and 47 percent in large companies with 500 or more employees.

In another noteworthy finding, men living in northern New Jersey were most likely to be very satisfied (58 percent), while men living in southern New Jersey were least likely to be very satisfied (48 percent). Those who are married, in a senior-level position or earn more than \$75,000 a year are also among those most likely to be

very satisfied with their job.

In some related findings, 48 percent of New Jersey workers see themselves staying at their present place of employment for more than five years; and 45 percent feel that they have a great deal of job security.

Those expressing a strong sense of job security include individuals working in companies with 10 employees or less (54 percent); public sector employees (57 percent) and graduates of technical and business schools (51 percent).

This optimistic outlook spills over to a strong sense of confidence in the state's economy.

Half of the individuals surveyed believe the economy in New Jersey will remain about the same over the next few years, and 33 percent believe that the economy will actually improve in the future.

In contrast, only 11 percent surveyed believe that the economy will worsen within the next few years.

What's lurking beneath the sheets?

WASHINGTON, DC — Buying a mattress? Factors to consider may include soft or firm, innerspring or foam, new or used. Used? Yes, in most parts of the country, used mattresses can be resold as long as they meet certain labeling and processing requirements.

Bedding can be expensive. It's important to know what you're buying. The easiest way to tell if you're buying new or used is to look at the label attached to the mattress. In most cases, new mattresses will include a white tag or label that indicates that the mattress contains a statement "all new materials, consisting of..."

Depending on the state, used mattresses may contain a tag, sometimes red or yellow in color, that warns that the mattress contains used materials. Federal law requires that any mattress that contains used stuffing have a tag or label with that information. If you don't see any tag, consider doing business with another retailer. Otherwise, you simply don't know what you're buying.

Not all states have labeling requirements for the sale of used mattresses, and for those that do, the requirements can vary. For example, in many places, old mattresses that have been recovered with new ticking (strong, tightly woven cotton or linen fabric) can be sold as long as they are sanitized or disinfected in some way before sale. In other states, only certain parts of mattresses, such as the springs, can be reused. These rules apply to traditional retailers as well as to thrift, sec-

ondhand and consignment shops.

Mattress Shopping Tips:

•Shop around. Mattress prices and quality vary greatly.

•Ask if the retailer sells used bedding. If so, and you want a new mattress, make sure your mattress has a "new" mattress tag.

•Make sure you look at the tag on the actual mattress you're buying, either before you leave the store or before the delivery person leaves your house. Don't let the heavy plastic wrapping stop you from looking for, and at, the tag.

•Ask the retailer to write "new" on your sales receipt if you've been told you're buying a new mattress. If it turns out that the mattress is used, you'll have stronger recourse.

•Avoid retailers with mattresses that don't carry tags. You simply don't know what you're getting, regardless of what the salesperson claims. It's what's in writing that counts.

•Ask about the retailer's return and refund policies, and get copies in writing.

The agency that regulates mattress labeling varies by state. To find out what the bedding laws are in your state, you may have to contact the State Departments of Health, Consumer Affairs, Agriculture or Licensing.

The Federal Trade Commission can answer your questions about federal labeling requirements. Contact the Consumer Response Center by phone: toll-free 1-877-FTC-HELP (382-4357); TDD: (202) 326-2502; by mail:

Consumer Response Center, Federal Trade Commission, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20580; or through the Internet, using the online complaint form at www.ftc.gov. Although the Commission cannot resolve individual problems for consumers, it can set aside a complaint if it sees a pattern of possible law violations.

The FTC publishes free brochures on a variety of consumer issues. For a complete list of publications, ask the CRC for a copy of Best Sellers, or visit us online at www.ftc.gov — click on Consumer Protection.

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Business



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

HAMILTON — The Higher Education Student Assistance Authority will meet. For more information call (800) 588-2240.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

PRINCETON — NJTC hosts "Attracting Top Talent" Add a Chief Talent Officer" at Princeton Corporation from 4-6 p.m. For more information call (609) 787-9700.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

CEDAR KNOLLS — NJTC hosts "Technology Tour" at AlphaNet Solutions from 8:30-10:30 a.m. For more information call (609) 787-9700.

WHITE PLAINS — Professional Women's Construction will host the "Annual Golf & Tennis Outing" at Elmwood Country Club. To register or for more information call (212) 967-0810.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

EWING TOWNSHIP — MTAAC will be hosting "The Leaders Conference" at The College of New Jersey's Clayton Brower Student Center from 9-4:30 p.m. For more information call (609) 503-9196.

Send your business events
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Newark: Home to major technology firms

By Kelmeh Sirefat

Many remember the old Macy's building on Washington Street in it's glory days as one of the premier locations for shopping in Newark; and although you wouldn't know it by looking at it today, a silent explosion of new technological companies are now located behind the brick facade.

Qwest communications, a major Fortune 500 and one of the many communication and technology firms located in the build-

ing, came to Newark in November.

Valerie Campomoro, the senior manager of the hosting operation in Newark said that the city is different from Sunnyvale, Ca — the heart of Silicon Valley — where you "can't find anything to eat. In Newark, you can close technological companies like the post office."

Two floors of the building now hosts the company's state-of-the-art "cyber hotels." At these Cyber Centers companies have the option of locating their physical

networks in cages or racks in a temperature and humidity-controlled environment.

Qwest's dedicated hosting center has network connectivity which allows for speeds of up to 1000 Mbps using Ethernet access backbones.

There is 24-hour, 7-days-a-week surveillance with assigned zones for restricted access.

John Reynolds, the senior account executive at Qwest, said that hosting their networks in the facility will allow businesses to

have "a secure environment that's always on and always working. It reduces the need for capital investment for facilities that needs to always be on."

Musa Hussein, senior systems engineer for Natex Communications, said his company is looking for more bandwidth space and higher security and believes Qwest can provide what the company is seeking.

Bandwidth will never be a problem in the 22,000 square feet facility.

Rev. Sharpton to meet CEO of Miami-based Burger King

MIAMI (AP) — The Rev. Al Sharpton, who has threatened a boycott of Burger King Corp. over alleged discriminatory practices, will meet next week with the new CEO of the second-largest fast-food chain.

Sharpton planned to launch a boycott Saturday if Burger King was unresponsive but said he would delay any action on what he calls the company's "blatant disregard for the African-American community" until after the meeting Sept. 19 in Miami. The civil right activist wants to talk about company plans to revoke a black owner's franchises as well as the lack of an African-American role in advertising contracts and investment banking for Burger King's planned initial public offering.

A Burger King official confirmed Tuesday's meeting. "It's an open dialogue to explore Rev. Sharpton's concerns and to outline our position as it relates to the (La-Van) Hawkins matter," said company spokeswoman Kim Miller.

In the franchise dispute, Burger King and Detroit restaurant owner La-Van Hawkins are fighting in court. He charges the company pulled out of a deal to jointly open 225 inner-city restaurants, and Burger King says he owes more than \$6.5 million on a 1998 loan.

On minority contracts, Burger King said two of the company's three advertising agencies are minority-owned. A spokeswoman had no information on investment firms handling a plan to sell 20 percent of the company in an IPO.

Franchise association leaders oppose the partial spinoff by Burger King's British parent Diageo PLC.

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CITY NEWS
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Boom years see growing inequality

By Gunisal Mutume

WASHINGTON (AP) — These are boom years for the U.S. — There are 100 million people in the country, with unprecedented economic prosperity and near zero unemployment rates, yet for the majority of the country's poor all is not so rosy, notes a new study.

The study, "Economic Apartheid in America," contrasts the skyrocketing salaries of chief executives and top executives at the top of the growing ranks of the poor, uninsured and homeless at the bottom. It says the media paints a rosy image of a country enjoying one of its most prosperous eras, far removed from

the reality of many U.S. residents.

The report, released on Labor Day, notes how the economic boom of the 1990s has happened alongside the decline in organized labor and civic institutions, the battle over global trade and growing inequalities in income.

It points out that the United States is the only industrialized nation that "views health care as a privilege, not a basic human right." Some 44 million U.S. citizens currently do not have health insurance. "Even as the unemployment rate declines, the rate of workers without health insurance increases," notes the study by Chuck Collins and Felice Vesel of United for a Fair Economy, a lobby group.

While the unemployment rate is placed at about 4 percent, the number of uninsured non-elderly U.S. residents is growing by 1 million a year and will reach 47 million by 2005, equal to one in five Americans under 65 years old. Health insurance and medical care have become key issues in the current presidential campaign.

Since the 1970s there has been an explosion of new products that have benefited millions here such as personal computers, satellite and cable television. Air travel has grown by roughly 300 percent since 1970 and the share of adults who are college graduates has doubled from 11 to 22 percent.

However, the percentage of people's income spent on health care also grew by 160 percent between 1960 and 1995, note the report's authors.

Harvard University professor and author William Julius Wilson termed the new study a "clear viewpoint on the growing economic inequality in the United States and how to combat it."

United for a Fair Economy, a national non-partisan organization, notes that in 1997, General Electric's chief executive earned nearly \$40 million — a 45 percent increase from the previous year.

The General Electric CEO was the 11th highest paid in the United States that year, earning 1,400 times the average U.S. factory worker and 9,500 times the earnings of Mexican maquiladora workers — thousands of whom work for GE.

United for a Fair Economy notes that almost 90 percent of earnings from the growth in the stock market in the United States goes to the top 10 percent of households, while real wages are now less than they were when Nixon was president.

The report goes on to compare the state of California with the Indian state of Kerala. It says that in many ways, Kerala is a more equal society. The income disparity in Kerala is 3.5 to one, compared to 12 to one in California.

While Kerala is the size of California it is materially poorer. But it ranks higher in a number of qual-

ity of life indicators: low crime rates, high literacy and a longer life expectancy. Both states are home to roughly 30 million people, but Kerala only has 5,000 people in prison compared to California's almost 200,000.

"In Kerala there is a strong commitment to ensuring broad and affordable access to services such as education and basic needs like elec-

tricity and food," notes the report.

One of the factors often identified as responsible for the growing inequality in the United States and around the globe is the unimpeded growth of global corporations. Many governments are reluctant to over-regulate transnational corporations and in recent years have provided a host of incentives (tax holidays and rebates, employment subsidies) to attract such companies.

State unemployment rate grows to 4 percent in August

TRENTON, N.J. (AP) — New Jersey's reported jobless rate rose slightly to 4 percent in August, and state officials are blaming the U.S. Census for the increase.

More than 4,000 temporary federal workers lost jobs working for the federal head count in August, according to the state Labor Department.

The number of private jobs grew by 2,000, a figure that accounts for the Verizon strike in early August that killed 3,700 workers.

August was the sixth consecutive month in which the jobless rate remained at or under 4 percent. The reported unemployment rate in July was 3.7 percent.

New Jersey's rate again remained below the national average. State records showed the national figure as 4.1 percent.

John Hughes, dean of Rutgers University's Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public

Policy, said the layoffs of temporary census workers and the Verizon strike have distorted the data, making future trends harder to predict.

But Hughes said the figure is an indication the economy is slowing down, which will lessen inflation. "Despite all that, the economy is still humming along quite nicely," Hughes said.

Service jobs headed the growth with more than 5,300 jobs from July to August. Growth in the casino industry helped the hotel category grow by 1,500 jobs.

Hughes said the growth in the service industry is a continuing pattern, fueled by internet and information technology. The industry include jobs in the financial, legal and business sectors.

"This is a knowledge-based information dependent service economy," Hughes said. "Office buildings are the factory floors of the new economy."

Urban radio tough to sell to merchants

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (AP) — The president of a radio group in Central New York told a newspaper he decided to switch a recently acquired station's format from urban and soul to mainstream contemporary because advertisers didn't want to advertise to predominantly black listeners.

Ed Levine, president of Galaxy Communications, said merchants who brought time on his rock stations grumbled when asked to buy time on WRDS-FM. Galaxy had been helping the station peddle ads in exchange for some of its revenues.

Levine told The Syracuse Newspapers his sales force got an explanation from advertisers that WRDS's black ownership never heard. A few merchants flatly told his staff they didn't want blacks in their stores.

"They were more direct with it," Levine said. "I think what it reinforced to me that we, as a country and a society, have a long, long way to go. A lot of the prejudices are very deep and are from the least likely sources."

Galaxy agreed this summer to buy WRDS for \$3.7 million, and switched the format Monday. The station will now play pop tunes from the 1970s to 1990s and go by the nickname "Sunny 102." Its target audience will now be women aged 25 to 54.

A station with a similar format has raked in about \$2.69 million in advertising for 2000, as opposed to the approximately \$225,000 earned by WRDS.

"Part of my decision-making processes was this: Am I a missionary trying to turn around social inequity, or am I a businessman looking to make the maximum profit for his company?" Levine said.

Syracuse native Robert Short, who is selling WRDS to Galaxy, put the station on the air in 1995 as

KOOL 102. It was a fulfillment of his longtime dream to bring an urban FM station to Syracuse.

Short blames The Telecommunications Act of 1996 on the station's poor earnings. The act allowed a company to own up to seven radio stations in a market the size of Syracuse. WRDS soon found itself competing against giant clusters of radio stations with bigger promotional budgets, larger staffs and the ability to offer special discounts to advertisers who buy on more than one station, he said.

"I went in thinking I could put out stations as competitive as the next guy," Short says. "And I did for a while. But when the other guy can offer advertising on four or five or six stations at a discounted price, it begins to wear you down. It's like fighting a war."

Although African Americans spent more time tuning in WRDS than other racial groups, Short says, ratings data showed that whites made up the largest share of its listeners.

But no matter what data he produced, Short says, most merchants he contacted had no interest in WRDS, with many insisting that urban radio attracts too many lower-income, inner-city residents who don't have much money to spend.

Even more frustrating, Short says, was dealing with local representatives of national chains who knew they had lots of black customers, but decided they were not target whites.

Syracuse isn't alone in allegations of discrimination against urban radio.

In 1998, the owner of Amcast advertising agency in New York City apologized for a confidential internal memorandum that discouraged its sales representatives from purchasing commercials on black and ethnic-oriented media outlets.

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